

Howe cuts pay target from speech after CBI plea

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday launched a Government campaign to talk down wage increases in the next pay round to 5 per cent or less.

But he cut out any specific mention of the target in a speech to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce after pressure from the Confederation of British Industry. The CBI told the Chancellor that naming a target could hurt firms who feel they cannot pay any increase.

Sir Geoffrey's speech was the first round in what is intended to be a two-part battle to get down wage increases. In the first stage, the hope is to change the mood in favour of lower pay increases in the pay round which begins in August.

The next phase, probably in the autumn, will involve tough action, especially on public sector pay which is likely to be held to an increase of below 5 per cent in the coming year.

Early drafts of the Chancellor's speech said that pay increases (now averaging just under 10 per cent) could be "halved or more than halved" if the will existed. That was out of his final text, but the speech pointedly drew attention to settlements in Germany which, the Chancellor said, were running at about 4 per cent.

The loss of competitiveness in recent years meant Britain would not be able to get away with doing as well as its competitors. "We will actually have to do better than our competitors; lower pay rises or greater productivity gains, or a combination of both."

Sir Geoffrey gave a warning that failure to meet wage targets would lead to people losing their jobs. It was up to individuals, not Government, to prevent this happening. "Unless this is understood recovery will be delayed and taxes will inevitably be higher than they otherwise would have to be to pay the costs of higher unemployment benefit and similar expenditure."

The warning was coupled with a promise of better news to come if pay rises were kept down. Output and employment would go up, interest rates would fall, consumers would need to save less and British

Telephone charges may rise by 40pc

By Bill Johnston

The Post Office Users' National Council has called on the Government to protect the ordinary telephone user from increased charges that could result from the passage of the Telecommunications Bill next month.

British Telecom, which has about 15 million residential subscribers and 4 million business users, has threatened to increase local and residential charges by as much as 40 per cent if it loses revenue as a result of the Bill.

The Telecommunications Bill will allow the Government to license private operators of telecommunication networks to run in competition with British Telecom. The business subscribers, which provide about 60 per cent of the corporation's revenue, would be the principal market of private operators.

"Domestic customers will be largely a captive market, not only in terms of the service they receive but in the prices they are required to pay for them," Mr John Morgan, the council's chairman, said.

He criticizes British Telecom for its threats to recoup any losses of business revenue from the residential subscribers.

We believe this reaction demonstrates a lack of confidence by British Telecom in their ability to compete even though they have many advantages over their potential competitors. It would not in our view be right to impose an extra burden of substantial increases in charges on private customers," Mr Morgan said.

The Government is considering a report on the economic implications of the private sector competing with British Telecom in providing telecommunication services. Conclusions of the study, conducted by Professor Michael Beesley of London Business School, largely favoured the private sector.

British Telecom says its revenue from business subscribers could be endangered if the Beesley report is fully implemented. Much of that revenue comes from long-distance and international telephone calls.

Telephone charges may have to change even if the Beesley report is not implemented. A number of anomalies have developed in the charging structure, partly as a result of the period of price stability from 1976 to 1980.

Pope's setback

Rome, July 26 — The Pope is still suffering from slight fever and will have to stay in hospital for at least another two weeks, doctors at the Gemelli Hospital said in Rome today.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and Lady Runcie, with their son, James, after he received a First in English Literature from Cambridge University. Dr Runcie was recently awarded an honorary doctorate of divinity by Cambridge. He joked: "James had to work hard at his exams for this."

Bani-Sadr appeals to Iranians to resist imposition of tyranny

By Huzhir Teimourian

Iranians living in Britain last night circulated what was described as an appeal by Mr Ali Akbar Bani-Sadr, the deposed president, calling on the people of Iran to resist tyranny. This is the first reported statement from Mr Bani-Sadr since he was last seen on June 12. He is in hiding.

In separate messages to the people and to the armed forces of Iran, Mr Bani-Sadr said he did not recognise the legality of his deposition.

"You must continue to resist the imposition of any tyranny on you whether it be of local origin or imposed from abroad, so that our people will gradually gain faith in themselves and in a better, more progressive future," he was quoted as saying.

The appeals were circulated in the form of a duplicated document bearing the title Islamic Revolution, that of Mr Bani-Sadr's recently-banned newspaper. Eilat sources said the statements were telephoned abroad "from somewhere in Iran."

The Iranian authorities have said the former president was still in the country and orders were given to the people to arrest him on sight. There has been speculation that he had fled to Egypt.

His disappearance came as a climax to a rising tide of criticism by religious conservatives. He was finally stripped

of his office by Ayatollah Khomeini on Monday.

Calling himself the elected president of Iran, Mr Bani-Sadr said the Islamic Republic Party (IRP) of clerical fundamentalists which dominates Parliament, owed its majority to ballot rigging and intimidation of voters. In any case, the total of its apparent support in the parliamentary elections did not exceed four million, whereas the president was elected to his post by 11 million people.

In the first of the messages, addressed to the armed forces, the former president urged them to fight on until final victory over Iran was achieved, saying that in the present critical situation that Iran faced his own predicament was immaterial. It was of vital importance that the armed forces should prevent outside factors from weakening their morale, and traitorous hands stabbing them in the back.

He defended his role as the former commander-in-chief of the armed forces, saying that he had quadrupled their efficiency from the dark days at the start of the war, not through interference in military matters or oratory, but through the encouragement of talent and the delegation of responsibility.

Mr Bani-Sadr said many commanders frequently complained to him of interference by leaders of the IRP. He

quoted a grandson of Ayatollah Khomeini saying that the IRP preferred the loss to Iraq of the southern oil province of Khuzestan to the consolidation of his (Mr Bani-Sadr's) political position through victory in the war.

Mr Bani-Sadr also told the armed forces of his faith in Islam and in the Iranian nation, saying that his Islam was not a religion of hatred, revenge and inferiority complexes, as was that of the plotters that deposed him, but a religion of love and freedom, growth and initiative.

In his message to the men and women of Iran, Mr Bani-Sadr particularly praised the resistance of his women supporters in the face of incarceration by the "club-wielding rabble," indicating that the women of Iran had appreciated his efforts to gain their liberation. He also expressed his hope in the young people of Iran.

The young, he said, could not grow and fulfil themselves in a country that lacked freedom, but until they rose to free themselves, general insecurity and civil war, repression and economic stagnation will continue.

The deposed president ended his message: "I have put my hope into you, the young generation of Iran. You and I have entered into a pact together, a pact of solidarity, a pact of resistance. The time has come to be true to our promise."

Soviet move on nuclear free zone

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki, June 26

The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss the possibility of a Nordic nuclear free zone, according to comments by President Leonid Brezhnev, published in the Finnish-language *Suomen Sosialidemokratia*.

This is the first time the Soviet Union has shown any sympathy towards the Scandinavian demand that Soviet territory must be included in one way or another if the idea of a Nordic nuclear free zone is to become a reality.

The zone would involve Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Soviet guarantees to the nuclear free zone "do not exclude the possibility of discussing the question of certain measures which concern our own territory in the area bordering the Nordic nuclear free zone. The Soviet Union is ready to discuss this with interested countries," Mr Brezhnev said.

He repeated the promise to guarantee that the Soviet Union does not use nuclear weapons against those Nordic countries which join the zone. He also called for similar guarantees from the Nato countries.

Norway and Sweden maintain that the zone must be extended into the Soviet Union in the Kola peninsula and the Baltic region, because the Russians have the only nuclear weapons in the region.

Designers make mugs out of royalty

By John Withrow

The Design Council yesterday unveiled 60 souvenirs it has selected to commemorate the wedding of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer.

The items, chosen from more than 1,000 products, range from a plastic Union Jack football rattle, embellished with the couple's portrait, costing 95p, to a gold and diamond brooch at £450.

Although the Lord Chamberlain's office has issued general guidelines to manufacturers, the Design Council decided to select some of the finer souvenirs from the products flooding the market.

Some of the more unusual items on display were a red, white and blue rose with red flashing lights and, for those seeking the ear of the Prince, a mug in which a prominent auricle forms the handle.

Mugs, in fact, are one of the most popular products. Lord Snowdon, chairman of the selection committee, had to leave a meeting when his design for a mug came up for consideration. It was selected and is on sale at £12.50.

Other favourites are plates, glassware and headscarves. But there are such unlikely commemorative objects as cufflinks, silver thimbles, a silver book marker, a rubber ball, a pin cushion in the shape of a heart and a tea cosy in the form of a crown.

The committee will view a further 400 products next week. Miss Diane Smith, speaking for the Design Council, said the same proportion of items would probably be approved.

She said most products had been unsuitable for Design Council selection. "The committee was appalled by some of the products. It is obvious the standard was pretty low because we have only selected this many."

Although Design Council approval will help the sale of some products it is unlikely to deter manufacturers at home and abroad from mass producing less-aesthetically pleasing products.

The products will be displayed at the Design Centre from July 9 to September 5 and most will be on sale in the shops immediately.



Crowning glory: Charlotte Duxek, from the Design Centre, with souvenirs yesterday.

British Gas told to sell oil stake

By Anne Warden

The Government has directed British Gas to sell its 50 per cent share in the £200m Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset, which is the largest onshore find in Britain.

British Gas has expressed its "bitter disappointment" over the move, which has added to the running battle between the corporation and the Government over its 900 showrooms. Ministers are already considering making British Gas sell the showrooms.

The Wytch Farm field, which was discovered by British Gas in 1973, is thought to be capable of supplying over 100 million barrels of oil. One estimate has put its value at £200m, but yesterday a British Gas spokesman said: "Whether it is right or not is another matter."

The field could be worth more than that, he added. "One of the most difficult things is to put a value on the licence. One of the reasons that it is terribly difficult to value is that we have not finished evaluating the size of the field."

There could be more oil, or even gas, he said. Any buyer for British Gas's share of the licence, which it holds jointly with British Petroleum Development, was likely to get a bargain.

Meanwhile there was 40 days' grace before the direction took effect, during which there could be a debate in Parliament. "We are apprehensive about future developments," the spokesman said.

But he added that the sale would not be in the interests of gas customers, nor did British Gas feel it would be able to discharge its duties as laid down in the Gas Act 1972.

The Department yesterday said in a statement being issued in accordance with the Government's policy of reducing the size of the public sector wherever possible by returning to the private sector activities which could equally well be performed there.

It added that the proceeds from the sale would be used to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement, and in directing British Gas to dispose of its interests in a small onshore oilfield was entirely consistent with the Government's objectives. The Secretary of State was satisfied it would not impede British Gas in the proper discharge of its duties.



Tristan Jones met Lord Hallam of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, when he visited the Palace of Westminster yesterday with other children from the Church of England Children's Society, originally the Waifs and Strays, to mark its foundation 100 years ago.

Bomb fear as three die in mail plane crash

By Richard Ford

All three men on board were killed last night when a Dan-Air Hawker Siddeley 748 "air mail" plane broke into three and crashed on the outskirts of the village of Nailstone, Leicestershire, after an explosion on board.

The aircraft was on a flight from Gatwick airport to the East Midlands airport at Castle Donington where it was due to land at 7.15 pm. The captain put out a distress call after an explosion on board and four minutes before it was due to land the aircraft crashed into a wheat field about 10 miles south of the airport.

Dan Air said: "We are investigating the theory that there was a bomb on board."

Mr Reginald Farnsworth, an eyewitness, watched as the aircraft came steeply out of the clouds towards All Saints' Church in the village.

"It was coming down fast and banked sharply to avoid the church," he said. "The wings folded up and the plane broke into three bits as it dropped for about half a mile," he said.

The debate was opened by President Sekou Touré of Guinea who made an emotional appeal to the member-states to deal with the problem in a manner which would ensure the continued unity of the organization. Twenty-six of the member-

King of Morocco agrees to Sahara referendum

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 26

King Hassan of Morocco declared here today Morocco's agreement to what he described as a controlled referendum in the disputed territory of the Western Sahara.

It is the first time the Moroccan monarch has expressed his willingness to allow such a measure in the former Spanish colony where Moroccan forces for five years have been fighting Polisario Front guerrillas, backed by Algeria and Libya, who want to establish an independent Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

The King made his proposal in an address to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting. "We have decided," he said, "to prepare a controlled referendum procedure, the terms of which will comply with recommendations made by the OAU's committee on Western Sahara and Morocco's conviction of its legitimate rights."

The declaration was greeted by applause from the delegations of the OAU's 50 member-states, who are sharply divided over the respective claims of the Saharawi Government and Polisario Front guerrillas. The debate was held behind closed doors but the King apparently said the proposed referendum could be held under international control.

King Hassan, who seldom strays from his palace, arrived last night to join 31 other heads of state and government attending this year's gathering in the capital, Addis Ababa.

African four Arab and five European countries, including Spain and Britain, who he said, had appealed to him to try to find a solution to the dispute over the territory.

The debate was opened by President Sekou Touré of Guinea who made an emotional appeal to the member-states to deal with the problem in a manner which would ensure the continued unity of the organization. Twenty-six of the member-

states have indicated their support for the admission to the OAU of the Polisario Front's self-proclaimed Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic. But a decision to do so has been avoided so far because of the threat by Mauritania of withdrawing its support if this happened.

Shortly after King Hassan finished his brief speech today, President Mohammed Ould Kadda of Mauritania spoke out against what he described as the flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Mauritania by Morocco. King Hassan immediately protested and when the Mauritanian leader continued in the same vein, the King rose to his feet and left Morocco and Mauritania broke off diplomatic relations two months ago after an attempted coup in Mauritania which the authorities said had been planned with Moroccan involvement.

After the King had walked out, the Mauritanian leader praised his "generous contribution" to finding a solution to the dispute and suggested that Algeria and Mauritania should cooperate with Morocco in the referendum exercise.

King Hassan's proposal is not seen by observers here as presenting a simple solution to the dispute. The population of the Western Sahara is uncertain. Many of the people are nomadic tribesmen of uncertain origin. Morocco claims most of the territory, the Polisario Front leaders and the guerrillas as being of Algerian origin. The Polisario leaders claim that thousands of refugees from the Western Sahara are living in exile inside Algeria.

The OAU tonight announced the formation of a nine-member committee to implement the Moroccan proposal. It will consist of Sudan, Tanzania, Mali, Guinea, Nigeria, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco and Algeria.

Ambulance strike defiance grows

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Union leaders are to consider their next step in the ambulance dispute over the weekend after a patchy response yesterday to their call for "emergency services only" industrial action throughout the country in protest against the Government's 6 per cent pay offer.

The National Union of Public Employees, the biggest union involved in the dispute, said that at least 29 out of the country's 55 services had been affected.

In London, there was a fall in support for the rail-by-convoys for a 24-hour all-out strike with ambulances at 39 of the city's 76 stations working normally in the early morning. As the day wore on, however, more stations joined the strike. By early evening there were 29 working.

Police and voluntary services

again stepped in to provide emergency cover in the capital. Mr John Moss, chief operations officer of the London Ambulance Service, said that "a number of people who did not work normally had come under pressure by telephone or by the presence of pickets to rethink their situation. In some cases that pressure was successful."

Cumbria, Glasgow and Edinburgh were among other areas where police dealt with emergency calls because ambulance men defied union advice and went on a total 24-hour strike.

In Manchester, central Liverpool, parts of West Yorkshire and most of the West Midlands protest was markedly down on the first "emergency services only" action 10 days ago when 44 services were affected. Mr Robert Jones, national officer of Nupe, said that men in at

least 10 of the services which ambulancemen worked normally.

Total support throughout the country for the official union did not take part yesterday had said they wanted officials to call about unannounced strikes instead.

Confusion had initially arisen in some London stations. Mr Jones said, because a quite proper message from Mr Terence Mallinson, of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, reminding London members of the official union line that they should handle emergency calls, had been garbled in transmission and misunderstood.

Industrial action by air traffic controllers meant delays and cancellations for passengers on 40 per cent of flights due this morning. Gatwick and other British airports during the early part of the day.

Nott says Atlantic defence will improve despite cuts

Mr Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said the defence of the Atlantic would improve despite the cuts he announced on Thursday. Spending on

maritime equipment would rise by 11 per cent over the next four years while the dockyards budget would fall by between 25 and 30 per cent. Page 4

Liberal help for Jenkins

A busload of Liberal councillors from Merseyside will travel to Warrington today to campaign for Mr Roy Jenkins, the social democratic candidate, in the July 16 by-election. Page 2

RSPCA rumpus over accounts

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals deferred adoption of its accounts amid fears that debate over alleged irregularities was being blocked. Page 3

Merger agreed for hovercraft

The Government has approved the merger of British Rail's cross-channel subsidiary Seaport with the Swedish-owned Hoverlloyd. The new company will be called Hover-speed. The Monopolies Commission concluded the merger was not expected to operate against public interest. Page 17

British success

Anne Hobbs and Joanna Durie, of Britain, reached the last 16 of women's singles at Wimbledon. Three more seeds, Balazs Taroczy, José-Luis Clerc and Diane Fromholtz, lost. Page 15

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Nott says Atlantic defence will improve despite cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Britain's overall capability in the Atlantic would go up rather than down as a result of the Defence Review, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday.

Spending on maritime equipment, including aircraft, would rise by 11 per cent over the next four years, while the dockyard budget would fall by between 25 and 30 per cent.

Mr Nott was speaking on the morning after disclosing radical changes in the pattern of Britain's defences. He admitted that the changes would mean a smaller surface fleet as about nine frigates/destroyers, two amphibious assault ships and two aircraft carriers are taken out of service.

But improvements would accrue as more hunter-killer and new conventional submarines entered service, as three additional mark-2 Minimors joined the RAF's maritime patrol squadrons, and the Sea King missile was eventually fitted to Buccaneer and hopefully Tornado bombers.

But the Royal Navy is unlikely to be appeased. Officers yesterday complained that Mr Nott's measures looked minor only when compared with earlier, exaggerated reports.

Although Mr Nott had stated that the 20 aging warships, mainly County class destroyers, would be replaced by 20 more now under construction, the 20 included mine countermeasures

vessels, survey ships and off-shore patrol boats. Only five had been ordered by the present Government. They were hardly comparable.

None of the Admiralty Board is expected to resign, although relations between Mr Nott and the naval staff in recent weeks are said not to have been very amicable. But Mr Keith Speed, MP for Ashford, said last night that he would "certainly have resigned as Under Secretary of Defence for the Royal Navy if he had not already been dismissed."

Mr Winston Churchill, MP for Streatham, said that to talk of any defence cuts at such a time was deplorable. Meanwhile, officers of the Royal Auxiliary, which is losing four ships, reflected on the irony of showing the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, a new film on recruiting during a visit to the RFA at Portland.

The Army has agreed the review with some relief because it might have in the British Army of the Rhine. The RAF, although it will lose 2,500 men, has been aware for some time that it would escape relatively lightly, and is now concerned that it should not be thought of as having escaped entirely.

Mr Nott is understood to have been disappointed by the way in which the media have interpreted his blueprint for the forces in the 1980s. He is said to feel a sense of triumph at having guaranteed a three

per cent annual volume growth for defence during the next four years, although he still has to secure this in hard cash.

There is a general acknowledgement that the ministry's budget is over-committed during the next year or so. The Army's £1,600m order for a new armoured troop carrier is one programme which will have to be slowed down. Mr Nott is said to be determined that there should be no more overspending.

Meanwhile, the Services are hoping to have their allocations of fuel, ammunition and exercise time once more increased in 1982-83.

Mr Nott is adamant that the review was not necessitated mainly by the decision to buy the Trident nuclear missile at a cost of at least £5,000m, "a relatively small amount looked at in the context of the overall problem."

Security scare at Royal visit

A rag stunt caused a security alert when the Queen and Prince Philip were driven along the seafront at Weymouth yesterday on their way to visit the Portland naval base.

Joanna Disley, aged 19, a trainee teacher at the Dorset Institute of Higher Education, threw a package at the royal car which went through an open window. Police said it contained a rag week T-shirt and a leaflet advertising the event.

Predictable French anger at US 'meddling'

From Charles Margrove, Paris, June 26

The outcry both from Government and opposition against what is seen as an attempt by the Reagan Administration to meddle in French internal affairs over the appointment of Communists to the Cabinet was predictable.

President Mitterrand said "I did not and shall not ask myself the question whether my decision corresponds to the desire of this or that country. The reaction of the Americans is their affair. The decision is mine. The United States may fear a certain form of co-existence I understand them very well but I wish they would understand me as well as I understand them."

It is reminiscent of the indignation caused by Dr Henry Kissinger's pressure on France to fall in step with its allies some 10 years ago when M. Michel Jobert, who is now Minister for Overseas Trade in the Socialist Government, was in charge of foreign affairs in the Gaullist government of President Pompidou.

It confirms the interpretation of M. Claude Cheysson, the present Foreign Minister, that it was mainly designed for internal consumption and to stop the risk of the contagion spreading to some of France's neighbours, especially Italy.

M. Jobert himself said to the diplomatic press yesterday about the State Department communiqué which is the cause of the furor: "France must be seen as a whole, with her history and her realities. Those foreign countries which have misgivings should keep them to themselves or subliminate them."

M. Cheysson was more blunt. The American stand on Communist ministers in the French Government was "unacceptable and surprising," he said on television today.

There was a contradiction between the State Department communiqué and what American leaders had told him during his visit to Washington earlier this month, and what Vice-President George Bush had said to President Mitterrand and himself in Paris the day before yesterday.

"What is the limit is that this makes it possible for our Soviet friends to appear as defenders of non-intervention, and freedom of expression of all peoples. I do not doubt that someone from Moscow will write a little note to Washington thanking it for having provided the Kremlin with this interesting opportunity," he added.

French foreign policy was based first and foremost on the Atlantic alliance, "which is the common defence of those who believe in certain human values against totalitarianism." He added: "Our solidarity is complete."

"What we can say to the Americans, if it interests them, or to the Europeans, or to anyone else, is what the structure of our government is," he said. "In an industrial firm the chap who does the errands is not informed of the running of the firm. Our government is organized like an industrial firm, and each member of it does what he has been appointed to do."

London: Commenting on French criticism that the United States had made an "error of evaluation" about the presence of Communist ministers in the new government, Mr Bush, speaking in London yesterday, said: "I would not plead guilty on my part" (David Spenser writes).

EX-FRANCO MAN FOR QUESTIONING

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 26

Señor José Antonio Grón, who was a minister during the Franco regime, will voluntarily undergo police interrogation in connection with an investigation into a right-wing plot, his lawyers said here today.

Señor Grón, president of the Federation of Ex-combatants civil war veterans who fought on Franco's side, is believed to have attended a meeting with several people now under arrest.

Police suspect that the meeting concerned a plan to destabilize the democratic system. But those under arrest say that it was about a loan for the rightist daily newspaper *El Alcázar*.

So far eight civilians and four army officers have been questioned, and all but two are being held under Spain's tough anti-terrorism laws. The two released were the 15-year-old son of one of the arrested officers, who was freed because he is a minor, and a lawyer who is defending one of the military men awaiting trial over the coup attempt of February 23.

Dutch jail Britons in £2.3m drugs smuggling gang

Hazlet, June 26.—Three Britons and a Dutchman were jailed today for smuggling 4,000lb of hashish (worth about £2.3m) into the Netherlands in March hidden in the false floor of a lorry.

Police said the four were arrested on March 10 when police raided a barn rented by the Dutchman from a farmer in Abbeville, near Paris.

The hashish, believed to be from Lebanon, was found in the lorry, which was parked in the barn.

The court sentenced Sadko Gray, aged 21, and his brother



Mrs Margaret Thatcher meeting Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, at 10 Downing Street yesterday on his one-day visit to London.

Trudeau cajoles Europe into line for summit

By Frances Williams

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, will try to head off "damaging criticism of American and Japanese economic policies when he achieves better understanding of each other's policies and problems."

He told journalists in London yesterday that the Western industrialized nations needed to present a united front to the world on the main political and economic issues of the day.

High American interest rates, which have come in for wide-spread criticism from Europe, notably from France, and the economic disruption caused by rising Japanese exports were discussed by Mr Trudeau with Government leaders during a two-day European tour ending in Paris, Bonn and London preparatory to the Ottawa summit on July 20-21.

Mr Trudeau said that the

principal benefit of the summit would be the opportunity it gave to heads of Government to get to know each other and to achieve better understanding of each other's policies and problems.

It is clear, however, that there are big disagreements between the participants on whether the summit should try to agree a position on the North-South dialogue, to be pursued at the Mexico summit in October.

The Canadian Prime Minister, who with his counterparts in France and West Germany, is on the steering group for the Mexico summit, wants Ottawa summit to come out with a clear statement of intent that will reassure the third World. But the Germans want to postpone discussion until Mexico.

Most Israelis backed Iraq raid, poll says

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 26

With campaigning in the Israeli general election in its closing stages, a Jerusalem Post poll has shown that a high percentage of voters approved of Israel's nuclear reactor. According to the poll, 82.9 per cent thought that the raid was justified compared with only 11.4 per cent who were opposed, with 5.7 per cent undecided.

In reply to a further question, 75.9 per cent thought that the Labour opposition's criticism of the operation was unjustified compared with 16.2 per cent who supported the Opposition's attacks against the raid.

Meanwhile, two of the bitterest rivals in Israeli politics, Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, and Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labour Prime Minister, have effected a last-minute public reconciliation designed to halt the pro-government trend in the opinion polls.

At a press conference last night it was announced that Mr Rabin has agreed to serve as Defence Minister in any future cabinet headed by Mr Peres. The original candidate for the post, Mr Haim Bar-Lev, a former Chief of Staff, has agreed to move aside and accept the role of Deputy Prime Minister in a future Labour administration.

In political circles the move was seen as a calculated gamble whose effects are not easy to predict. While some observers believed that it would strengthen Labour's chances in next Tuesday's election, others argued that the manoeuvre would backfire and deter undecided voters.

The animosity between the two men is something of a legend in Israeli politics, and has been effectively exploited by the ruling Likud coalition in its campaign to advise Government speakers are expected to make great play with the switch when electioneering resumes tomorrow night at the close of the Jewish Sabbath.

During the last Labour Government, Mr Peres acted as Defence Minister under Mr Rabin, and was frequently accused of working behind the Prime Minister's back to undermine the credibility of the Cabinet and to leak information about ministerial disagreements.

Mr Rabin told reporters last night that he took back his previous refusal to serve in a Peres-led Cabinet and praised his arch-rival for his performance in a televised debate with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister. He explained that his decision had been taken because of the vital national need to return a Labour Government.

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Last December, the two men competed in an election for the Labour leadership and Mr Peres won by a convincing victory. Since then, the animosity between them has continued and all previous efforts to bring about a convincing reconciliation have failed.

In Mr Rabin's memoirs, his former Prime Minister, who spoke openly criticized Mr Peres and wrote that he would never serve in a Cabinet led by his rival.

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Tories and unions fight closure

From Frances Gibb

As Chatham absorbed the shock of the closure of its naval dockyard yesterday, Tory leaders and Conservative MPs were uniting in an unlikely alliance to fight the decision which will mean the loss of about 7,000 jobs.

"We are not accepting that Chatham dockyard is going to close," Mr James Lewis, chairman of the trade union conveners' committee at the base, said yesterday. "We are getting together with all the Tory MPs in the area and local councillors in a campaign with the aim of reversing this decision."

Miss Peggy Fennell, Conservative MP for Rochester, and Chatham, who with Sir Frederick Burden, Conservative MP for Gillingham, is likely to be at the forefront of the campaign, said yesterday: "I don't know if there is a chance of reversing this decision but we are certainly going to fight it."

Mr Rodney Chambers, chairman of the Gillingham constituency Conservative Association and a sub-postmaster, said that he was calling on the mayor to mobilize local leaders from all sections of the community—trade unions, commerce, shopkeepers, self-employed businessmen, teachers, politicians and church leaders—to lobby Parliament.

"This matter is completely above politics; everyone is affected. What makes us really bitter is that we have been fighting for the Conservatives on the basis that they were the party which would save the dockyard and keep our jobs and we shall be fighting this Government or any other with all our might."

Mr Harold Blease, the Mayor of Gillingham, said yesterday he would be pushing the proposal for a united lobby at a meeting of the full council next Tuesday and he expected the council to support it.



Portsmouth Guildhall's flag flying at half mast yesterday in mourning for the 6,000 jobs to be lost at the dockyard.

Gillingham is the borough hit hardest because nine tenths of the dockyard's acreage comes within its boundaries. Mr William Fowler, a Tory councillor with Gillingham borough council and a newspaper said: "Everyone from the trades council to small businesses will join together over this. It cuts right across party lines."

The unions were calling on their fellow members at the naval bases in Devonport and Rosyth to refuse to undertake any work on the submarine. "It is a basic principle that you do not touch anything which has put your colleagues out of work," he said.

Yesterday there was a quiet, grim mood over the town. A new news centre in the dockyard Rear Admiral George Brewer walked around the base talking to the men and expressing his sympathies.

Unemployment is predicted to rise from its present 14 per cent to about 20 per cent by 1984. Mr John Rowden, a dockyard electrician, said: "It will be like a ghost town here. There are 600 of us electricians and in the paper today there were 600 of us."

Portsmouth: Two thousand dockyard workers held a mass meeting at the naval base yesterday afternoon to discuss their reactions to the loss of 6,000 jobs by 1984, after which no more surface ships will be refitted at the dockyard.

After the meeting Mr Alfred Bonnie, chairman of one of the dockyard's negotiating committees, said that the men were "angry, and bitter" at the announcement and may consider taking industrial action.

They would be lobbying their MPs in the hope of reversing the decision.

Bonuses for aerospace industry

By Rupert Morris

Joint production by British Aerospace and the American company McDonnell Douglas of the A78, a replacement for the Harrier jump jet, was particularly welcomed.

The project will provide at least £1,000m of work for Britain, with Rolls-Royce manufacturing 75 per cent of the engines, the Defence Secretary said.

The feeling at Rolls-Royce and British Aerospace was that although it was not a wholly British project, the coming of the American market was what

mattered. The United States is ordering 300 A78s compared with Britain's 60; better to share in that market than to sell a few British products only to Britain.

Prospects are bright indeed for Rolls-Royce which recently opened a small machining plant in Miami, and had a turnover last year of £1,258m—48 per cent higher than the previous year.

It is still too early to assess the effects on shipbuilding and engineering, although the effect on employment in traditional trades like pattern-making and

Bush confident of British commitment to Alliance

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President, expressed his full confidence yesterday that Britain would be maintaining its NATO commitments despite the new defence cuts.

"We are inclined to look at the positive aspects which show that in face of financial difficulties we have to have at home—British commitments are being kept," Mr Bush said, speaking at the end of a brief visit to London.

Mr Bush added that there would be discussions between the American Defence Secretary and the British Minister of Defence, as a result of which he expected there would be an accommodation on the new defence arrangements.

Brussels: Immediate reactions by Britain's NATO allies to the defence cuts are favourable. Although diplomats are careful about committing themselves at this stage—as, according to senior officials, the details remain to be studied—the Germans are happy that there

have been no basic changes in the British land and air contributions to allied forces on the continent.

The contemplated naval reductions are considered to be more serious. However, there is general relief that there has been no serious deterioration of any of the four roles defined in the White Paper, in particular that of the independent nuclear deterrent.

Brussels: The West German Government today officially expressed equanimity about the announced reduction of troops in the Rhine Army but privately officials hinted it was less than happy.

Mr Kurt Becker, the government spokesman, welcomed the British Government's intention to keep the fighting power of the Rhine Army unchanged despite the reorganization.

But asked whether the Government agreed to changes Herr Becker said he did not use the word agree.



WARRIOR FROM THE SEA

This is one of two bronze warriors which are going on show at the Quirinale Palace in Rome next week after lying for 2,500 years in the Ionian Sea at Riace. The heroes, which are being moved from Florence, are believed to be the work of Phidias, the fifth century BC Greek sculptor. They were found in the summer of 1972 by a swimmer from Rome.

Russians worry Polish sage

From John Darnton, The New York Times, Warsaw, June 26

Mr Jacek Kuron, the patriarch of Poland's dissident movement, has predicted many once unthinkable events that have come to pass. He foresees an alliance between workers and intellectuals against the Communist Party, the emergence of independent trade unions, the liberalizing of society and the demands for more democracy.

But there is one thing that he did not anticipate, and as he speculates about the future, it worries him.

"I have built my theoretical construction on the assumption that the party itself would not be changing," he said. "We were the ones who were going to make changes. The party was supposed to have been a shield from the Soviet Union. We would set boundaries between us and the party and make changes from below in those areas where they could be made."

Now, caught off guard by what he terms the beginning of a revolution inside the party—appeals for change in both the role and structure—Mr Kuron believes that the situation has crossed a critical threshold in which Soviet military intervention is no longer impossible.

"The four corners of our thinking was that the party would continue to enjoy the trust of the Soviet Union and at this point that is questionable," he said.

The joke of the matter is that we do not know what the Soviet Union really wants. That is the great unknown.

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Sudan and Libya near total break

Khartoum, June 26.—Relations between Sudan and Libya were near breaking point today after Khartoum ordered all Libyan diplomats out of the country and recalled its envoys from Tripoli.

The immediate motive for the expulsion order was an explosion at the Chad Embassy here, which the Sudanese Foreign Ministry last night blamed on Libya. Sudan has also suspended all flights to and from Libya, the official Sudan news agency said. The latest crisis has been brewing for more than six months, since Libyan troops intervened in the civil war in Chad. Sudan has accused Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, of trying to dominate the region and attempting to undermine the security of Sudan.

Colonel Gaddafi has been angered by the recent rapprochement between Sudan and Libya's arch-enemy, Egypt. President Nimeiri of Sudan and President Sadat of Egypt met earlier this year and decided to resume full diplomatic relations. Sudan has since the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

[Libyan sources said in Tripoli that the decision on the envoys was taken after President Nimeiri's speech in Baghdad Summit resolution and for receiving traitor Sadat, who recognized the Zionist enemy.]

The expulsion of the Libyan diplomats comes after the closure last month of the Libyan mission in Washington. The Libyan press said the United States action was a prelude to military intervention against Colonel Gaddafi's regime. The Libyans also drew attention to United States press reports that said President Reagan had approved plans to oust the Gaddafi regime.

The present crisis in relations occurs as fighting continues near the Sudan-Chad border. The clashes involved the Libyan-backed forces of President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad and rebels led by Mr. Hissene Habre, the former Defence Minister, who is receiving support from Egypt.

Kampala: Mr. John Luwuliza Kirunda, Uganda's Minister of Internal Affairs, has told Parliament that Libya tried to bring arms into Uganda to stop President Milton Obote winning elections last December.

The Minister told Parliament last night why two Libyan diplomats were being detained at a Kampala hotel. "I believe that just before the December 1980 elections the Libyan Government approached a neighbouring country for permission to transport arms to Uganda to prevent President Obote's Uganda People's Congress from winning."

Mr. Luwuliza-Kirunda said the two men had approached a Ugandan citizen last Tuesday to try to obtain landing rights in Uganda for a Libyan aircraft.

The Ugandan Government was informed and asked the two for an explanation. They did not deny their action but gave no explanation. He said they also admitted that a number of Libyan military aircraft going to neighbouring countries had been flying over Uganda without permission.

Police blame Alternative List party over Berlin riot

From Patricia Clough, Berlin, June 26

and coordinating the events with a debate on squatters in the city Senate.

The rioters, Herr Freund said, were "looking for a martyr, for a new Obonesorg". The shooting of Herr Benno Obonesorg, a student, by police during riots in West Berlin in 1967, sparked off a violent student rebellion.

Ostensibly this week's riots were in protest against the eviction of squatters from one of the 165 houses they are occupying. Last night's peaceful demonstration was to demand the release of detained squatters.

But city authorities believe these small minority of violent extremists among the squatters hoped mainly to goad the new, more conservative administration into a head-on, violent clash. That would provoke more violence among sympathizers and an escalation of hatred against the state.

Kidnapped heiress escapes

Los Angeles, June 26.—A ransom of \$500,000 (about £250,000) was demanded for the release of the kidnapped 25-year-old daughter of Mr. Mel Simon, a millionaire film financier; but she escaped and no money was handed over, police said.

A spokesman said last night that a note found in Mr. Simon's letterbox demanded the money in exchange for his daughter, Deborah.

Señor Pedro Miguel Lorenzo, described as a Spanish national, is being held on a series of charges, including kidnapping.

Mr. Simon has backed a number of films, including *The Saint*, starring Peter O'Toole.

Police said Miss Simon was kidnapped outside her parents' home on Tuesday evening at the point of what proved to be a replica gun. She was forced to drive for three hours before being taken to an abandoned house and bound and gagged.

Ten arrested in Johannesburg university raids

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, June 26

At least 10 black students have been detained by security police at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa's largest English-language campus.

Colonel Henric Muller, chief of the security police, confirmed that numerous people were being held but declined to give any names.

The latest arrests of student leaders bring the total during the past few weeks to at least a score. Several others have been served with banning orders, depriving them of their freedom to take part in any campus activity.

Since the beginning of this year more than 100 arrests have been made by security police under detention without trial laws.

The pace has accelerated since shortly before South Africa's twentieth anniversary of its republican status on May 31, which was accompanied by demonstrations and classroom boycotts by coloured high-school pupils in the Johannesburg area and the western Cape Province.

Allegations of police brutality at the demonstrations are being officially investigated.

The crackdown on student leaders appears to be designed to stifle a growing unity between the white National Union of South African Students (Nusus) and increasingly student black student bodies.

CHINA HIT BY TAIWAN IMPORTS

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 26

Authorities in eastern China are trying to stem a flood of consumer goods made in Taiwan appearing in local shops and on black markets.

Sources who recently visited Nanking said television sets and cotton cloth, marked "Made in Taiwan", were in great demand in local shops, and had been imported through Hongkong. Other Taiwan goods enter China on fishing boats or other vessels which rendezvous illegally with Taiwan boats in the strait.

Watches and other luxury goods are traded in exchange. The Taiwan seamen take gold, expensive herbal medicines and other mainland products in demand in the island.

\$3.85m COMA DAMAGES

Newark, New Jersey, June 26

—The wife of a man who has been in a coma since a circumcised operation four years ago has been awarded \$3.85m (about £1.9m) in damages.

The 30-year-old woman, whose husband has been unconscious since May 13, 1977, settled out of court. The man's brain was severely damaged during the 30-minute operation because of lack of oxygen, court papers said.—AP.

Ben Bella on visit to Paris

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 26

Mr. Ahmed Ben Bella, the first President of the Algerian Republic after independence in 1962, arrived in Paris today for a private two-day visit.

It is his first journey abroad, apart from a pilgrimage to Mecca at the beginning of this month, since he was set free in 1979 after President De Gaulle Chadli Benjedid came to power.

He was kept a prisoner for 14 years in an army camp near Algiers after the coup of President Boumedienne in 1965. After 1979 he was placed under house arrest in a villa at M'Sila, about 200 miles south of Algiers, where he lived with his wife, Zohra, a former journalist, and his two adopted daughters.

Mr. Ben Bella plans to meet his French friends during his stay here, including M. Hervé Bourges, the Unesco Director of Information, and M. Claude Estier, his only French assistant when he was president, and probably M. Roger Garaudy, the dissident communist.

Tibetans in clash as Huang visits Delhi

Delhi, June 26.—Indian police clashed with Tibetan demonstrators outside the Chinese Embassy as Mr. Huang Hsu, the Chinese Foreign Minister, arrived here today for a five-day visit.

Police arrested more than 45 Tibetans and some Indian supporters as they broke through a cordon and surged towards the embassy gates. About 2,000 Tibetans, including monks and women carrying babies in their arms, marched on the embassy chanting "China quit Tibet".

Leaders of the demonstrators said they were protesting because the border dispute between India and China did not exist until Tibet was occupied by China in 1959.

They said any package deal offered by Mr. Huang for a resolution of the dispute would not be acceptable to the six million Tibetans, as the areas belonged to Tibet and not to China. Discussions should be held with the Tibetan government in exile, which is headed by the Dalai Lama.

Mr. Narasimha Rao, the Indian Foreign Minister, at a banquet for Mr. Huang, said all problems between the two countries could be resolved. "The border, in particular, had tended to divide us. But it is our intention to look towards the future."

Mr. Rao said India was keen to ensure stability and cooperation in the region. "We attach the highest importance to improvement of relations with our neighbours and to resolving such problems as we may have inherited."



Tibetans shout slogans outside the Chinese Embassy in Delhi after the arrival of Mr. Huang Hsu, the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Huang, in his reply, made no specific mention of the border dispute, but said there were "outstanding issues and divergence of views on certain questions". He said disputes could be discussed and settled and that they should not be allowed to obstruct the development of ties between the two countries.

Within hours of his arrival, Mr. Huang held a first round of talks with Mr. Rao. He said in a brief statement on arrival that he hoped to have sincere, frank and friendly discussions with Indian leaders.—Reuter.

Mr. Huang is the first senior Chinese minister for 21 years to make an official visit to India. Chou En-lai, the then Prime Minister, was here in April 1960 for negotiations with Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister over their disputed border. (Itewor Fishlock writes.)

Two years later India and China fought a war and Nehru's policy, which had depended on a good relationship with China, was badly damaged.

Mr. Huang, like Chou, will bring proposals for settling the border issue. The Chinese have

already talked in terms of an agreement which would mean that both sides would recognize the "lines of actual control" existing after the 1962 war. The proposals do not fit in with India's ideas, but are regarded in Delhi as a basis for negotiation.

Between 1962 and 1975 no ambassadors were exchanged, although diplomatic relations were not broken off. Last year Mr. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, invited Mr. Huang to visit Delhi, but the Chinese cancelled the visit.

Oil drilling is banned off north California

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, June 26

The sale last month of oil exploration leases off the scenic coastline of north California has been banned by the House Appropriations Committee in Washington.

This represents a severe blow to Mr. James Watt, the controversial Interior Secretary. It is expected the ban will be approved by the full House and Senate.

The possibility that Mr. Watt would allow exploration of the shore line started a barrage of criticism for both Democrats and Republicans, as well as a lawsuit by Mr. Jerry Brown, governor of California, who said that drilling would destroy the coastline, endanger marine life and prove shortsighted in the long run.

It is believed that Republicans realized that the drilling issue could spell disaster in the party's efforts to wrest the California governorship from the Democrats next year.

Representative Les AuCoin, an Oregon Democrat who sponsored the amendment seeking the oil ban said the Administration clearly did not want to push the Republican party over the cliff because of Mr. James Watt.

He had expected strong opposition from Republicans but in fact Representative Clair Burgener, a Republican from the strongly conservative southern California beach community of La Jolla, opposed exploration, agreeing that some of the state's most scenic beaches would be ruined to obtain gas and oil supplies.

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Saturday Review

Waging war on the Bomb

by Ronald Clark

As a mathematician and philosopher, Bertrand

Russell was one of the most formidable minds of the century, but he was never an isolated, introspective thinker. He took his thought into the street and made it understandable to ordinary people. He also embroiled himself in often unpopular political issues, as when he championed pacifism during the First World War. In his mid-eighties, when he might have been expected to retire and enjoy the benefits of universal esteem and the showering of awards upon him, he hurled himself into the biggest and what he considered the most important public debate of his life: the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

The first indication that Bertrand Russell was about to leave one political world for another came in 1950. He had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and chose as the subject of his Nobel Lecture, 'What Desires are Politically Important?' The audience in Stockholm, which included the Swedish Royal family — immediately put at their ease by Russell, according to one observer — heard something different from the normal technical discourse or literary exposition. Instead, they listened to an impassioned plea for peace. The atom bomb and the bacterial bomb, they were told, 'wielded by the wicked communist or the wicked capitalist as the case may be, makes Washington and the Kremlin tremble, and drives men further and further along the road to the abyss.' Two years previously he had written: 'Communism must be wiped out and world government must be established; but now, he admitted, one of the great dangers was 'the desire for the victory of our own ideology and the defeat of the other'.

Throughout the next four years his view that 'we cannot defeat Russia without defeating ourselves' was strengthened as the Russians began to deploy nuclear-tipped missiles targeted on western Europe and both America and the Soviet Union kept almost level-pegging in their attempts to perfect a transportable hydrogen bomb. American success in this enterprise during the spring of 1954 was probably the decisive factor in determining how Russell should spend the rest of his life.

The US hydrogen bomb test at Bikini finally confirmed what many scientists had long feared: that the dangers of radioactive fall-out were potentially even greater than expected. Russell therefore decided to preach a simple gospel: that nuclear weapons no longer offered any hope of national victory and that in the case of Britain their possession decreased rather than increased her chance of survival. His first opportunity for proclaiming this to a large audience came after he had written to the British Broadcasting Corporation in June 1954. 'In common with everybody else,' he said, 'I am deeply troubled about the prospect for mankind in view of the H-bomb. I have a profound desire to do whatever lies in my power to awake people to the gravity of the issue.' Might he, Russell suggested, broadcast the final chapter of his book *Human Society in Ethics and Politics*, adding to it if necessary?

The outcome, after various other proposals had been discussed, was 'Man's Peril', an extraordinarily successful broadcast, made on December 23, during the peak listening time which followed the nine o'clock news. In his closing words Russell starkly presented the alternatives as he summed up for his listeners: '... remember your humanity and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way is open to a new Paradise; if you cannot, nothing lies before you but universal death.' 'Man's Peril' made its impact partly because of Russell's obvious sincerity and authority. Yet he used all the tricks of the trade gleaned during a lifetime of speaking: thus he quoted in support of his warning neither pacifists nor left-wingers, but rather Lord Adrian, Master of Trinity and President of the Royal Society and, a clever touch, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor and Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. Further stroke of genius, especially when addressed to a British audience, was the statement that in a nuclear war it would not only be the humans who would perish; in addition there would perish the animals, 'whom no one can accuse of Communism or anti-Communism'.

'Man's Peril' was a turning-point in Russell's life. It led to his foundation, with Albert Einstein, of the Pugwash Movement, which still flourishes today. This in turn made him the natural choice as President of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament when it was founded in 1958, and his work in

CND led almost inexorably to the Committee of 100 and his imprisonment for civil disobedience. Much of the rest now looks inevitable, given a man of Russell's uncompromising beliefs and his determination to follow the logical path whatever the consequences. Thus the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation and the War Crimes Tribunal, ineffective as disastrous as many believe them to have been, respectively, were the results of his determination to save the world in spite of itself. Three-quarters of a century after Lady Russell had quoted her favourite text — 'Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil' — the legacy of Pembroke Lodge was still strong.

Russell was ideally qualified to handle the response to 'Man's Peril'. The natural assumption that he could negotiate with anyone, on equal terms, was epitomized by his meeting with Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, who was passing through London early in 1955. The Indians, Nehru said, were 'prepared to do something about the nuclear problem, an attitude apparently changed by Dr Babha, India's leading physicist, whom Russell failed to convince. Russell wrote to Einstein, Joliot-Curie, President of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and to the Pugwash Conference, which from now on were held regularly at different centres throughout the world. His importance lay elsewhere, mainly in convincing potential supporters that the Movement was not part of a Russian-financing plot. This was from being the case, Russell himself adopted the 'plague on both your houses' attitude. He maintained that unilateral disarmament was useless and as late as September 1957 was writing in *The New York Times*: 'America has become the torch-bearer for the West, and it is the duty of all of us to do what we can to keep the torch burning brightly.' Until the Vietnam War introduced a new factor on to the international scene, Russell's argument was the simple, and in many places unpopular, advocacy of mutual disarmament, and of lessening tension between the two superpowers.

The British hydrogen bomb and the rise of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament altered all that. There had been protest movements before CND — the Hydrogen Bomb National Committee, the Emergency Committee for Direct Action and the Council for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons. Tests among others. None made more than a minimal impact in Britain and it was left to CND to attract a national following and in the autumn of 1960, to come within an ace of committing the Labour Party to renunciation of nuclear weapons.

The Campaign had been founded by such well-known figures as J. B. Priestley (the novelist), Victor Gollancz (the publisher), Kingsley Martin (editor of *The New Statesman*), and Canon Collins (of St Paul's). But influential as all of them were, they needed someone who could be both a rallying-point and a symbol. Who better than Russell, with his televisual perfect mane of white hair, his serene principles and lucid prose, the philosopher

who with his 'Man's Peril' seemed genuinely to have awakened in many countries at least a tentative realization of what nuclear war would mean? So Russell, now in his eighty-sixth year, entered the world of protest meetings and sit-downs on wet pavements that could look ridiculous or heroic according to point of view, and of vilification by much of the press which suggested that things had not changed a lot since the First World War.

Whether Russell played a bigger part in the Campaign's failures than in its successes is even now not easy to assess. Despite his foundation of the break-away Committee of 100 which split the movement down the middle, his impressive figure, his cogent arguments, and his ability to deal with hecklers as if they were recalcitrant undergraduates deliberately failing to listen, gave a panache to CND that it would otherwise have lacked. The reverse side of the coin has been described by A. J. P. Taylor, himself a leading member of CND:

Like any President of a Society, he was meant to be a figurehead — not to come to executive meetings, not to lay down policy, but just to give his benign blessing and there his name would be at the top of the letter paper. But instead of that he thought he was much better fitted to run the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament than we were. I thought he was a frightful nuisance.

Russell's interventions would have been even more numerous had changes in his private life not brought him by the later 1950s to the remoteness of North Wales. While still in Cambridge it had become clear that his third marriage was breaking up. First he moved to Richmond on the outskirts of the capital. Peter divorced him for desertion, apparently under the impression that he wished to marry Colette, a reasonable impression, since Colette had been staying with him in North Wales and was preparing to buy a cottage there. However, once the decree absolute was signed Russell married Edith Finch, the friend of Lucy Donnelly he had met in Princeton a decade earlier. Colette, in hospital and expecting to go blind from glaucoma, heard the news from a newspaper. 'Fortunately the glaucoma proved a scare', she wrote. 'But that day was one of the worst in my life.'

Russell's fourth wife was some

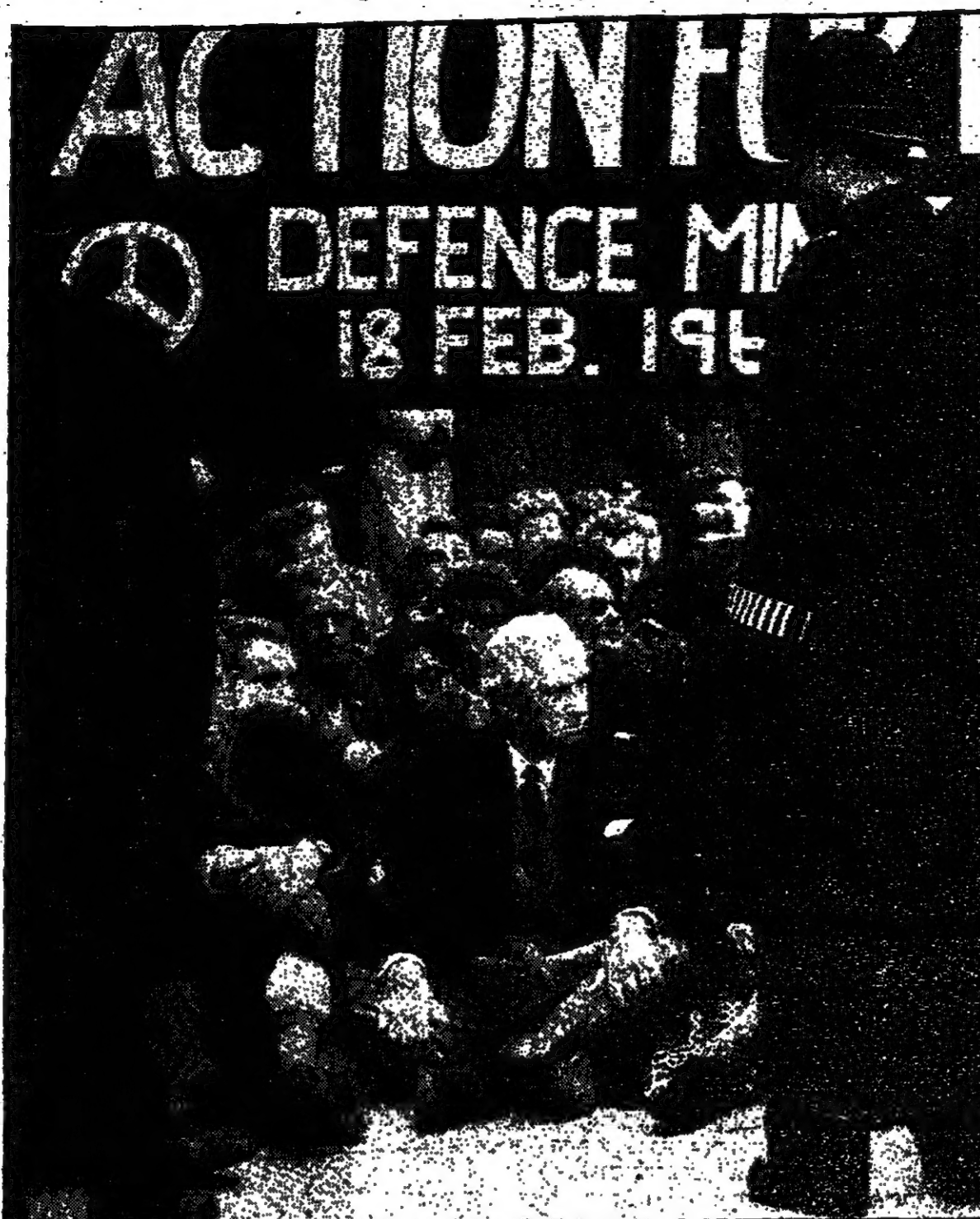
thirty years his junior, dedicated both to him and to the liberal causes he supported. A more than competent organizer, both attractive and witty, she was ideally suited to be the companion of his last eighteen years. With her he moved, as it were, from the centre of the battle to a vantage-point from which he could objectively survey the scene. To Plas Penrhyn, a Regency house on the Pembrokeshire Peninsula. It provided him not only with solitude but with an incomparable panorama of the Glaslyn estuary and the horseshoe peaks of the Snowdon massif, as well as a glimpse of Tan-y-Rallt where Shelley was attacked after being sent down from Oxford. A new flat in London was acquired for the rare visits south; but it was from Plas Penrhyn that he sallied out to speak at CND meetings throughout the country, and to broadcast — and it was mainly in Plas Penrhyn that he continued to write articles that had only one constant irritant. Articles and addresses to public meetings were only two of the weapons he used in an effort to bring people to their senses, and in the much-despised House of Lords he organized a motion urging Britain to persuade the non-nuclear powers to renounce the manufacture, ownership and use of nuclear weapons. Despite support from Lord Adrian and the Bishops of Manchester, Portsmouth and Chichester, the motion was by a large margin defeated. Russell served the House of Lords seriously, and there is no particular reason why anyone should.

In 1960 he changed his stance in a move reminiscent of 1915. Then, he had decided that his opposition to the war had been insufficient and had dedicated himself to the No-Conscription Fellowship, eager for martyrdom. Now, equally realistic, he felt that CND had shot its bolt and that something more effective was needed for success. The result was the Committee of 100, first proposed

by his young recruit, Ralph Schoenman, but a potential force which Russell believed might satisfy what he saw as the demands of the situation. Schoenman was a young American studying at the London School of Economics. He had been involved in the protest movement for the previous few years, and in July 1960 wrote to Russell asking for help in organizing a demonstration of civil disobedience. He then hitchhiked to Penrhyn, charmed both Russell and his wife, and by September 11 had helped Russell draft letters announcing that a group of 100 people called 'The Committee of 100 for Civil Disobedience against Nuclear Warfare' was being formed. Like so many other operations of the Committee of 100, the announcement of the new group appears to have been bungled, although Russell's civil disobedience had been chosen 'purely to get attention' suggests that the bungling may have been intended. After some days of cankerous dispute between the leaders of the old Campaign and of the new Committee — in which a tape-recorder was used to ensure that neither side misquoted the other — Russell resigned from the Presidency of the CND.

Audacity and misjudgment

Schoenman, frequently operating from London where he began to speak as the voice of the Master, now became his personal secretary. From the autumn of 1960 until the summer of 1969, when Russell broke his last links with Schoenman, each man used the other with varying success. The claims that Schoenman, the brash American, dominated a senile Russell do not bear inspection. More accurately, it can be said that for the first few years of the 1960s Russell was glad to use the services of a young man with ideas quite as radical as his own and an audacious ability to get things done. Only slowly did he realize that the audacity was frequently counter-productive and that his own standing was being steadily eroded. *Private Eye's* news story headed 'Bertrand Russell Swims Atlantic' caught exactly the air of thoughtless claim that was sometimes created in London on behalf of Russell in Penrhyn.



Russell in belligerent mood: sitting down in 1961 to protest against the Polaris agreement

This extract is taken from *Bertrand Russell and His World* by Ronald Clark, which is published on Monday by Thames and Hudson, price £5.95

He himself was capable of serious misjudgments, even without Schoenman's intervention. Thus success and failure alternated during the last ten years of his life, during which he campaigned against nuclear weapons, intervened in the Cuban crisis of 1962, protested against American intervention in Vietnam and let his still considerable energies loose on a variety of causes that included the Arab-Israeli confrontation, the Sino-Indian dispute, and a War Crimes Tribunal set up to accuse one side in the Vietnam War.

Despite his creation of the Committee of 100, Russell continued to support, and to speak for, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. At times his intervention was inept as when at Birmingham in April 1961 he maintained that Kennedy and Macmillan were 'much more wicked than Hitler'. The damage caused by such statements was balanced later in the year when Russell and his wife were summoned to appear at Bow Street magistrate's court to answer a charge, made under an act of 1961, of inciting the public to civil disobedience. Few things could have pleased Russell more. 'We instructed [our barrister]', he later said, 'to try to prevent our being let off scot-free, but, equally, to try to have us sentenced to not longer than a fortnight in prison.'

Recast as the noble eccentric

All went as Russell had hoped. He made a brief but telling speech from the dock, and while the sentence on both defendants was of two months, this was reduced to one week and he served in prison hospitals. As *The New Statesman* commented, the authorities had 'behaved with a unique, one might say almost inspired, blend of stupidity and panic'. A man in his ninetieth year, sentenced to prison for what he obviously believed to be right, could not fail to win the respect of many who strongly disagreed with his opinions. Almost overnight the public image of the ancient philosopher sitting on public pavements to no purpose was transformed into that of the noble eccentric.

The propaganda benefits of this second imprisonment in a long life were still in existence when, almost exactly a year later, Russell intervened in the Cuban crisis which threatened to bring America and Russia to the brink of nuclear war. As an American blockade of the island appeared imminent a statement was issued to the press from Plas Penrhyn. 'I type this on the summer of 1963, he said tonight with a grave crisis. This was altered in Schoenman's hand to: 'It seems likely that within a week you will all be dead to please American madmen.' On Russell's suggestion, a week was altered to a week or two, but otherwise the statement was issued as Schoenman had altered it. When the blockade was announced a few hours later Russell despatched five cables from Plas Penrhyn. President Kennedy, Premier Khrushchev, U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, and Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Opposition, were all appealed to in various ways, with the cables to Kennedy and U Thant strongly condemning the American action.

So far, events had not been particularly remarkable, since Russell was regularly writing to, or telephoning, heads of State, and near-familiarity which might have been effective in the days of Lord John but appeared to have little impact in the second half of the twentieth century. Then, within forty-eight hours of Russell's cables, Moscow Radio began broadcasting a reply to Russell from Mr Khrushchev, an event which brought Russell nearer to the centre of the scene. Press and radio correspondents immediately made for Penrhyn, and the world's eyes were turned to a genarain intellectual in carpet slippers in his cottage in North Wales.

During the next three days Russell sent further cables to Kennedy and Khrushchev as well as to Castro. Eventually the Russians agreed to withdraw from Cuba the missiles which had been the cause of the confrontation, but there is no evidence to suggest that Russell's intervention affected the course of events. There had been exchanges between Khrushchev and Kennedy of which Russell knew nothing and he himself later said: 'I do not consider that I have altered the course of history by one hair's breadth.' To Lord Dundee at the Foreign Office he confided: 'Probably Khrushchev only does what I ask if he has decided to do it anyhow.'

The exaggerated claims made by Russell's supporters for his influence on the Cuban crisis did much to qualify his credibility during the following years. However, those few weeks in the autumn of 1962 had shown Russell that his self-imposed task of saving the

world from destruction needed a great deal of money. His ability to earn high fees by writing or speaking was now being limited by age and, in any case, money of a new order of magnitude was necessary. Undeterred, he embarked on a three-point plan that was to be remarkably successful.

First, he set up the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation and the Atlantic Foundation and appealed for money to run them. Secondly, he decided to publish his autobiography which he knew would produce a considerable sum. Thirdly, he offered to the highest bidder the huge collection of papers, letters and manuscripts which he had accumulated since his youth. Together, the receipts enabled him to fund a major programme of political activity.

During these final years Russell took up the cause of political prisoners in Brazil, Burma, the Congo, Greece, the Philippines and Iraq. But he also appealed on behalf of political prisoners in Russia and he presented as strongly as any late Conservative politician against Russia's testing of ever more destructive nuclear weapons. This is so frequently overlooked, Russell's alleged pro-Communism so frequently constructed out of myth, that too much emphasis cannot be put on it. His unwillingness, as he put it, 'to give in to the Russian usage according to which the word "democratic" means a military tyranny imposed by alien forces — as in East Germany and Hungary', lasted until death.

During the 1960s Russell's fears of nuclear disaster tended to be overshadowed by the war in Vietnam. One reason was probably his belief that as both sides had drawn back from the brink during the Cuban crisis, the prospect of nuclear war had diminished; if this were so, Vietnam should, for the time being, take priority. He had suspected American statements about Vietnam long before most people in Britain were prepared to do so. Many of his suspicions were later found to be justified and it is curious that his book, *War Crimes in Vietnam*, and the work of the War Crimes Tribunal which he set up, should have been so counter-productive. One reason was no doubt the strength of his horror and knowledge that, in his nineties, he had no time to waste. So in the book he abandoned the calculated rapier-like attack that he served old age. At times, large doses of antibiotics were needed and for a day or so he would be both mentally and physically off-colour. He snapped back quickly enough, and it was an alert Russell who on the afternoon of January 31, 1970, dictated to his secretary, Christopher Farley, a message to be read to the International Conference of Parliamentarians in Cairo. Vintage Russell, it condemned Israel for bombing Egypt and noted that 'to invoke the horrors of the past to justify those of the present is gross hypocrisy'.

Two days afterwards, he felt rather ill, the early evening and retired to his bed. An hour later he was dead.

Russell had in many ways been typical of the vigorous Victorians, radiating what appeared to be limitless energy, defending his beliefs with the vigour of a young man, and willing to change those beliefs if reason seemed to demand a change. Perhaps his greatest weakness was his faith that reason would always conquer if only the facts were explained simply enough. It was therefore natural that his greatest achievements should be in the stratosphere of mathematics and logic where human feelings were of no account. Equally natural was his failure to enjoy, until old age, anything more than a life perpetually fraught with personal worry.

If his first real love had been mathematics, his next had been Trinity, and he would have approved the memorial inscription put there after his death. It read, in translation from the Latin: 'The third Earl Russell, O.M., Fellow of this College, was particularly famous as a writer on, and interpreter of, Mathematical Logic. Long appalled at human utterance, as an old man — but with the verve of youth — he devoted himself entirely to the preservation of peace among nations, until finally, the recipient of numerous honours and a man respected throughout the world, he found rest from his labours in 1970, in his 98th year.'

Fill the loaf thoroughly by adding the aspic, which should be cold and just on the edge of setting. Make a hole in the top of the crust using an ice corer, and bore down until it reaches the filling. Feed the aspic through a funnel or turkey nozzle, and chill the loaf until it sets.

Serve *foie gras en broche*, off the heels of the loaf, and slice the central portion containing the filling into even slices.

Teleview/Elkan Allan

Cracking the network

With the modesty that so endeared him to his erstwhile colleagues at the BBC, Michael Blackstad, Director of Programmes for Television (hereafter known as TVS), boldly asserts: "One reason the IBA gave us the franchise was that they shared our vision of ITV in the Eighties."

The titles of the series he ran at the BBC provide a text for his aspirations. They are *Tomorrow's World* and *The Risk Business*. Tinted wire-rimmed specs flashing, neat beard bristling, he waxes excited about the programmes he intends to thrust on the network.

"Twenty-six popular science shows every year, at 8.30... children's series that build on *Grange Hill*, which our Head of Children's created at the BBC... the most lavish documentary series ever made, with a £3-million budget, and a new challenge to *Top of the Pops* for stagers."

Well yes, jolly good. ITV certainly does need a shake-up, as almost everybody — from viewers to advertising agents — agrees. But will the people who run ITV let it happen?

The people who run ITV day-to-day are not the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The IBA has the ultimate sanction, of course, and every eight years uses it by taking away a licence. But otherwise its role is mainly negative: a couple of weeks ago it selected to Granada about 20 seconds showing the lying-in-state of an IRA man. Granada faced an ultimatum: take out the scene or take off the programme. Granada took it off.

The people who really run ITV are the Big Five — ATV, Granada, LWT, Thames and Yorkshire — who have shown little sign that they are going to welcome being taken into the Eighties by TVS. Not until May did they even invite TVS and away Westward's franchise, to attend the monthly contractors' meeting, and then only as observers.

Never mind that with a reputation of transparency TVS's region is now virtually as large as at least one of the Famous Five's. Or that programmes take at least a year to set up and record. Or that TVS's expenditure on running at over a million pounds a month, what with building new studios at Maidstone and improving those in Southampton.

Nevertheless, either, the two million that TVS has already committed itself to spend on programmes — none of them has yet been accepted for network showing on ITV, where ratings are consequently low. Financial rewards are some of them undoubtedly will be. Southern's tradition of recording the opera as seen at Glyndebourne is being continued by TVS, and *The Barbours of Seville* and *Britain's A Midsummer Night's Dream* will find their way on to off-peak network showings. So will *The Hunting of the Cassie Palmer*, an amusing children's serial about an inefficient medium which starts shooting in September.

But will, for instance, Yorkshire — who up to now have had a monopoly of network science — move over for the newcomer? Blackstad has confidence in the criticism over his hopes to bring two of the best-known names from his BBC days to front half a dozen series, which he talks about with the enthusiasm he previously reserved for producing *The Burke Special* and *Tomorrow's World* that topped the JICRAT ratings one memorable Christmas week in 1979.

"What we are going to call *The Red Wolf* will take as its starting point where *Tomor-*

row's *World* leaves off, and will spotlight scientific and technical developments that have arrived, failures as well as successes.

"*Tomorrow's 2000* will be the most expensive science series ever — costing even more than *Cosmos* — and we have international co-production money to help pay. We'll take complicated technology that is affecting our lifestyles, such as microprocessors, genetic engineering, energy conservation and new methods of medical diagnosis, none of which has ever been properly explained on television, and we'll spend the vast amounts that are necessary to do so properly. We are going to make four programmes like this in the next eighteen months and then four more each year."

"We also want to do a popular series called *Future*, about the effect of new technology on family life, education, the workplace and politics, in a magazine format, and another, more light-hearted look at 'fringe' science and medicine, like astrology and acupuncture, to be called *Alternatives*."

Planning has already begun on a documentary series, *The Shape of Things to Come*, with Peter Williams, who went from TV Eye to the BBC in 1979 to make an excellent series of investigative programmes, *Open Secret*, the first one projecting the number of retired people at the end of the century to be one in five of the population, and the implications of that. But there is, as yet, no network commitment.

Southern's main contribution to the network was in children's programming, notably with an impressive run of serials, of which *Monday's Star Jack* by P. J. Kavanagh was the latest and the last.

TVS hopes to fill that gap with three children's serials and a series a year, to be made under the ex-executive producer of *Jackanory* and *Grange Hill*, Anna Home. She already has an option on the novel *The Boy Who Went the People* by a new writer, Gerard McDonald, about a fifteen-year-old lad who wins £758,000.27.

If, when you contemplate ITV's mighty list of programmes your heart sinks, as mine does, you will be hoping that the Big Five is more welcoming to this newcomer than they are at the moment to the 10 companies outside the charmed circle. Only the occasional flash of excitement comes from a social documentary or *The South Bank Show*.

The only production by a company outside the Mafia allowed into peak-time (7.30 to 10.30 pm) is currently *Anglia's Tales of the Unexpected*, a fictitiously entertaining mid-Atlantic series with the most irrelevant credits on the screen. So what chance has TVS to break in?

The other newcomer to ITV, Television South West, which takes over from Westward, isn't even going to try. It modestly hopes that the public will like its dramas and documentary series. *Secrets of the Coast*, may find a place on the Fourth Channel.

However, the IBA is to use the power invested in it by Parliament. It does have the right to do more than recommend. It can, and very occasionally does, use its right to mandate programmes. The Authority has come in for some criticism for this. It was apparently arbitrary choice of Southern to lose the franchise. One might ask how the company was allowed to drift so far away from the IBA's standards for the public service of television. If Michael Blackstad is right in his assumption that TVS was awarded the franchise to bring a catalyst to ITV, the Authority may have to help them get into the laboratory first.

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A quiet approach to Zambia's big game



Dr Tony Smith

The healthy traveller in Africa

"Do I need any vaccinations or anything?" asks the traveller to Africa as he picks up his tickets, with and uneasy feeling that there are still some tropical diseases around. Usually the travel agent will assure him that no vaccination certificates are required. The answer is correct: it is the question that is wrong.

Ever since the days when sailing ships had to stay at anchor outside the harbour until the port doctor was satisfied that the crew was free of disease, the main concern of health authorities has been to keep disease out of their country. The international health regulations are designed to stop the spread of diseases such as cholera from one country to another — and when there is an epidemic, immigration officials concentrate on travellers returning from affected countries, rather than those going there.

So the reason that a traveller from Britain to Africa does not need any vaccination certificates is that he is not a potential source of epidemic disease. Nor does he cause any concern to the health authorities in Britain on his return — for apart from exotic rarities such as Lassa fever few tropical

diseases are a threat in the British climate.

Yet there are very real health dangers for the individual traveller: a bite from one African mosquito or tsetse fly can be enough to transmit a potentially fatal infection. Every year thousands of Europeans return from Africa incubating malaria; others have unknowingly contracted yellow fever or sleeping sickness. With all our modern medicines, these are still killing diseases, and returning tourists do die.

Only 20 years ago the World Health Organization had high hopes of bringing the major tropical diseases under control — not only the insect-borne fevers but also parasitic infections such as schistosomiasis. The causes of all these diseases had been identified, and programmes had been introduced to control and even eliminate the insects and parasites responsible. Tragically, that optimism was misplaced.

The political and economic troubles that have affected so much of Africa have disrupted health services, which require stable administrations for their success. War-torn countries are likely to give low priority to spending on the

control of insects — so it is not surprising that sleeping sickness has returned to parts of Zaire and its neighbours that had been freed of the disease. Schistosomiasis, a disease of the liver and bladder transmitted by the water snail, is spreading rather than retreating, the growth of hydroelectric and irrigation schemes, which provide ideal breeding grounds for the snails. The control of mosquitoes has been set back by their developing resistance to the common, cheap insecticides.

Whatever the relative importance of these and other explanations for the resurgence of the major tropical diseases, the practical consequence is that travellers need to be aware of the hazards. What precautions are advisable?

First, and most important, is protection against malaria. Anyone visiting Africa may be bitten by an infected mosquito — at an airport, on the terrace of an international hotel or on a fashionable beach. Protection is simple enough: either Paludrine should be taken once daily or chloroquine once a week for the duration of the visit and for a month after return.

Second, vaccination against yellow fever is advisable for some countries in West Africa; outbreaks have been reported in recent years in Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal. The risk is low for visitors to cities; anyone going to rural areas needs protection. Vaccination is up-to-date advice on the countries where it is needed available from the hospitals for tropical diseases in London and Liverpool.

Schistosomiasis can be avoided by caution: the visitor to Africa should not swim or even wade in fresh water lakes, ponds or rivers. If you see a lot of snails (sharks and jellyfish excepted). More detailed information is given in a booklet, *Preservation of Personal Health in Warm Climates*, published by the Royal Society of Tropical Hygiene, 11, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7BP (50p or £1 overseas).

Finally — and this advice can be lifesaving — anyone who becomes ill within a year of a visit to Africa should ask his doctor to consider the possibility of a tropical disease. In most recent deaths from malaria, the diagnosis had not been suspected because no one mentioned that the victim had been abroad.

Philip Howard

Britain's unsung treasures

Not everyone flees the country when summer comes. City dwellers take to the byways in droves and countrymen come to town. So for those who stay to savour the joys of home as well as overseas visitors, we offer a good Britain guide. This occasional series opens with a personal selection of sights to see without crowds.

Sight-seeing how the other half lives is an old British recreation. Much of our knowledge of the social life of our ancestors comes from the diaries of early tourists. Here, for example, is Paul Hemminger, who visited Greenwich in 1598 to watch the public ceremony of the Queen dining: "She was apparently arbitrary choice of Southern to lose the franchise. One might ask how the company was allowed to drift so far away from the IBA's standards for the public service of television. If Michael Blackstad is right in his assumption that TVS was awarded the franchise to bring a catalyst to ITV, the Authority may have to help them get into the laboratory first."

For some centuries visiting the stately homes of England continued to be a minority sport for the leisured and well-heeled classes. Remember in *Pride and Prejudice* how Elizabeth Bennet and her uncle and aunt, the Gardiners, on their tour of Derbyshire, decide to visit Pemberley. They simply turn up at the front door and apply to see the place. The housekeeper, "a respectable-looking, elderly woman, much less fine, and more civil, than Lizzy had any notion of finding her," shows them round.

Well, we have changed all that. Tourism has become the relaxation of the masses, and the national heritage has become big business. Visitors to the greatest houses and museums are in danger of being trampled to death and spoiling the things they queue to see. The vast increase in traffic through the famous buildings and landscapes of Britain in the past 20 years, during which time the National Trust has increased its membership a hundredfold to a million.

The best calculation is that there are about 550 important historic houses regularly open to the public in England. In addition, most villages have an old church, most towns have a gallery or museum, all cities have museums, galleries, churches, and a cathedral. Even the most dedicated tourist cannot visit them all in a lifetime. It is natural to want to chalk up the big names. And indeed, it would be extravagant to come to London and not to visit the Tower, the National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, and about 30 other places where English history is frozen in architecture, landscape, and furniture.

You will find them crowded in summer, to the irritation of the natives. You should get

there early on a week-day, and if possible engage in some activity peculiar to the place, for instance listening to a lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum, going to an early evening concert at the Royal Albert Hall, or going down the Thames by boat to the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. As John Burns, an earlier and more militant Social Democrat, and the first working man to enter a British Cabinet, put it: "I have seen the Mississippi. It is muddy water. I have seen the St Lawrence. That is crystal water. But the Thames is liquid history."

But you do not have to stay on the big river and the big names to see history in Britain. It is there almost wherever you go, and you are more likely to find it in the less popular places. Everybody goes to watch the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace; hardly anybody visits a far more beautiful royal palace half way down Whitehall. Crowds jostle the scholarly calm of the British Museum to confusion, leaving smaller specialist galleries like the Wallace Collection, the National Army Museum in comparative peace. You can have Hampton Court in high summer, and most of you do, give me the Palladian silhouette of Chiswick House, or Keats's semis in Hampstead, or Carlyle's House in Chelsea.

Let us take an improbable example at random, dear tour-

ists. Let us suppose that you choose to spend your holiday in Birmingham. Good for getting out of it, I hear you say, and once important for the British motor car industry, but not exactly a cultural centre. How wrong you are. Within sight and sound of Spaghetti Junction there is Aston Hall, a handsome and interestingly furnished Jacobean mansion. There is brass in Birmingham, and the City Museum and Art Gallery are particularly strong in Pre-Raphaelite, modern sculpture, and English watercolour landscapes.

Take a short trip to Lichfield: see one of our smaller cathedrals in a picturesque setting of pools and close, as well as Dr Johnson's house in the market square. Call on Richard Beauchamp in Warwick. I guess you will have to go to Stratford, but go to the theatre, not the historic tourist trap. Take a slightly longer trip to the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, where you can wander for miles in the nursery of the Industrial Revolution.

Cynics might say that Britain is becoming one big industrial museum, but we certainly do industrial museums well. In Longdon, in the urban beauty of the Five Towns, the glass and stone Works preserve the bottle-kilns and cradle of the pottery industry. At Quarry Bank Mill, Styal, you can see how Britain pioneered the factory production of cotton. Why should I tell you what to do? If you all followed my advice you would quite spoil the scenery. I am going to visit the great cathedrals again, to decide whether I prefer Exeter, or Winchester, or Ely, or it must be Durham. One of these days I am going to walk along Hadrian's Wall, taking my time at Housesteads and Chesters and Newcastle for the beer. The medieval market place of Lavenham is congested enough with coach parties at weekends without all you lot coming along.

Before the summer is out I must put on the Isis again, and lie on the lawn at Trinity and walk down a tunnel of green gloom to Grantchester, and look at the books in Peppes's Library at Magdalene. I know a hill in Carrick from which I can see Goat Fell, Ben Lomond, the Lead Hills, and nothing but sheep for 50 miles in every direction.

I do not mean to be unfriendly, but I am damned if I want you all discovering the delights of Shandy Hall in Cuxwold, or the view of Caernarvon Castle and Snowdonia across the Menai Strait, or the pool on the Dart where the big trout always lies. The chief pleasure of Britain for tourists who keep their eyes and imaginations open, and travel in good company, is that there are thousands of such places where gentle landscape, old history, and good men, which they can discover for themselves and make their own.

light to beam into the shadows, we look for glowing eyes. A tiny nightjar, camouflage plumage quivering on the ground, is transfixed by the glare and close enough to touch. Cats, civet, serval, and genet with its spotted jacket and ringed tail, scurry away. Waterbuck and impala stare reproachfully at the intruders. A zebra looks downright affronted.

Then there are walking safaris, a justly praised attraction in Luangwa. Striding single file and silent through the bush, with an armed guard ahead and the teaboy taking up the rear, certainly provides a thrill of danger as well as a chance to steal close to the shy animals. After plunging through tracts of head-high grass, and stumbling over dry, hoof-pocked earth, there is a delicious incongruity to drinking freshly brewed tea from cups with saucers that the teaboy has carried so far.

I had only a tantalizingly brief taste of the walking safari experience and hope, one day, to embark on a full-length trip of six days and five nights in the bush, sleeping in purpose-built thatched camps along the route. The amount of walking involved is regulated by the fitness and enthusiasm of those taking part. Usually it is three or four hours in the morning, and an evening stroll after the heat of the day has been spent in camp.

Zambia's tourist season runs from May through to October or November, when the rains begin. Blue skies and blinding sun are the rule, with chilly nights early in the season, and very hot days later on.

Dr Kenneth Kaunda's government is beginning to rebuild the country's embury industry, try after the border troubles with Ian Smith's Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe. Zambia needs the foreign currency so they are trying to make the reliability of transport and other facilities by no means sure. But if you want to see the game and the parks in peace and quiet and are looking for a holiday that is bound to be an adventure, Zambia has a very great deal to recommend it, not least its courteous, smiling people.

How to Get There
Zambia Airways, 163 Piccadilly, London W1N 9DE (tel. 01-491 7231), low season Apr. fare £420 return. High season excursion fare is £622 return.

Tour operators offering package holidays to Zambia include Twickenham Travel, 84 Hampton Road, Twickenham, TW2 5QS (tel. 01-338 8511), Lawson International Travel Services, 30 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3AD (tel. 01-491 7431), and Martlet Holidays, 90 Preston Street, Brighton, BN1 2HG (tel. 0273-2912).

What to Read
The Traveller's Guide to Central and Southern Africa, published by IC Magazines, £4.95, gives some background on Zambia, but *Valley of the Elephants* by Norman Carr (Collins £5.50), is essential reading on the Luangwa Valley.

What to Pack
Good walking shoes or desert boots and light-weight comfortable slacks and shirts in beige or olive for game viewing.

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CRUISES - In the Autumn it's easy to wander down to Piraeus harbour and buy a ticket for a cruise to the legendary Greek Islands. Go for a day or go for a whole week: either way it will be one of the greatest experiences of your life, whether you choose a luxury cruise ship or an island-hopping ferry. (And there's still time to book a last minute cruise.)

HOTELS - You will warm to the hospitality of Greece's hotels from the 5-star luxury of the international hotels to the quiet charm and friendliness of a taverna. And you'll discover that Greeks do everything to make sure you return. (And if you're phone now, you can still book in Athens for last minute holidays.)

FLIGHTS - You can reach Athens and the Greek Islands from most of the important cities of Europe by Olympic Airways, the National Airline of Greece. On a 'Whispering Giant' A300 Airbus or Boeing jet, in just a few hours you'll be sitting in the Greek Autumn sunshine sipping Ouzo, and watching the world drift by.

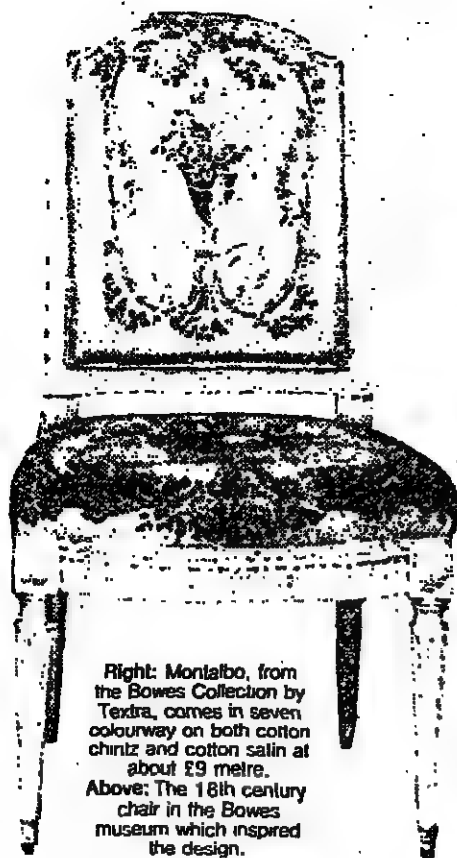
ACTIVITIES - There's so much to do in Greece in Autumn... swim in the Aegean... play Golf... go sailing... eat out of doors... visit Delphi... pick flowers... talk to a fisherman. Greece's holiday season lasts right through the year. Just ask your travel agent for the Autumn details and last minute bookings for Athens Hotels and Cruises... then relax.

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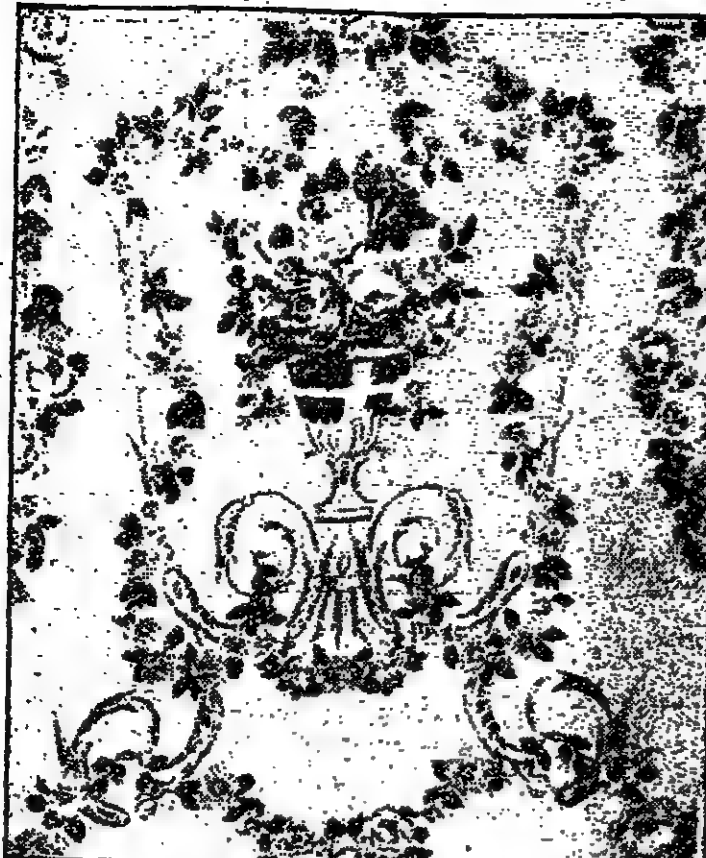
Durham treat ■ lucky dips

Shoparound

Close shaves ■ crumb catcher



Right: Montalbo, from the Bowes Collection by Textra, comes in seven colourways on both cotton chintz and cotton satin at about £9 metro.



Above: The 18th century chair in the Bowes museum which inspired the design.

The secret treasures of a social exile

Undiscovered treasures are as hard to come by at the moment as undiscovered Royal Family stories, so to find both in a French-style chateau 15 miles west of Scotch Corner is a treat worth the round trip to Durham.

The treasures are in the Bowes Museum at Barnard Castle, which houses "one of the major art collections in the country", says its curator, Elizabeth Conran, "plus a textile collection nobody knows about".

The founder, John Bowes, was the son of the tenth earl of Strathmore and nephew of the eleventh earl, ancestor of the Queen Mother. Although he lived with her as his wife, the tenth earl did not marry John's mother, a village girl on his estate, until nine years after John's birth. Whereupon he promptly died within 24 hours of the ceremony, and his hope that he was ensuring the inheritance of the title by his son was dashed.

There were furious court cases brought by the other claimants and John's mother was closely cross-examined in public about her life with the earl. John was debarred the title, but allowed to inherit the lands, but his position in mid-nineteenth century English society was so uncomfortable that he moved to France, spending three quarters of every year in Paris.

He married a French actress, Josephine, and together they began to found their collection. Pictures were acquired at the rate of one a week for 13 years and they must have had an extraordinary appreciation of quality as

they cleverly bought what was unfashionable at the time, snapping up an El Greco and two Goyas for £5 each and becoming the first English owners of a Courbet for under £10.

They founded what is now numerically the biggest collection of French and Spanish paintings in Britain and they also went in for ceramics and glass, lace, embroideries and tapestries. In 1869, 15 years after their marriage, the building of the museum at Barnard Castle began — 30 galleries modelled on the Tuileries, but looking out, somewhat incongruously, across Teesdale. Both inside and out it is a completely different atmosphere from other regional museums, which have a mostly British emphasis.

Now, some of the Bowes "unknown" eighteenth and nineteenth-century textile designs are being made available to a wider public. When Malcolm Mackinnon, managing director of the textile company Textra, was looking for "something traditional for the American market" he found that all the best designs in the V&A had been copied but with one of those quirky coincidences on which so many success stories are based, his designer, Dorothy Evans, just happened to live in a neighbourhood of Elizabeth Conran.

So permission to develop designs from some of the tapestries at Barnard Castle was given and the Bowes collection was born. The result is a range of fabrics which are commercially in tune

with today and yet have remained true to the spirit of the originals. There are nine designs — small chintzes at £8 a metre, large chintzes and cotton satins at £9 and linen unions at £13.

Among the most attractive, which would look well in town or country interiors, are Stainton, a lavish design of peacocks and flowers on a dark linen union ground, based on a set of petit and gros point needlework chair seat covers; and Chevalier, in cotton chintz or cotton satin, taken from late eighteenth-century needlework seat covers with flower baskets and ribbons.

Montalbo, illustrated, is a formal shield-shaped design of urns and flowers from an eighteenth-century occasional chair and Josie is a simplified version of the rosebud embroidery on a late eighteenth-century English gentleman's red silk velvet waistcoat.

All the designs are available in various colourways. Samples can be seen at Harrods, Design Direction, 308 King's Road, SW5; Specialist Interiors of Sevenoaks and Reister, Wolstonbury and branches. Inquiries for stockists in other areas to Textra Furnishings, 16 Newman Street, London W1P 4ED, telephone 01-637 5782.

The original textiles and their interpretations will be exhibited at the Bowes Museum until July 5, in addition to the current main exhibition of drawings of the area by a local artist, Douglas Pirnick. Opening hours are from 10 am to 5.30 pm; Sundays 2 pm to 5 pm.

with Beryl Downing Newsnotes

■ Organizers of summer fairs or children's parties might care to consider the selection of inexpensive items for bran tubs and lucky dips offered by Curious Caterpillar, 39 Benslow Lane, Hitchin, Herts.

Among the suggestions — all ranging from 2p to £1.60 — are fortune teller fish 2p, paper lanterns 10p, clay beads 22p a pack, magic pens 38p, face paints 48p, finger puppets 60p. An illustrated catalogue is available in return for a s.s.s.

■ Original embroideries designed for the Royal Family are to be shown in an exhibition to be held at the Royal School of Needlework, 25 Princes Gate, London SW7 from July 1 to August 14.

■ The exhibition will be George IV's coronation robes sold at auction in 1831 and thought to be lost in a fire at Madame Tussauds in 1927. They were discovered after the last war in a ceiling hatch and the Royal School is now working on their restoration. You will see six girls working on the robes during the exhibition. Admission is £1.

■ An automatic machine that makes colour enlargements of colour prints almost instantly has been installed at Woolworth's branch in Oxford Street, London W1 — the first in the country. It takes nine minutes to produce each enlargement, but will accept new work every 20 seconds.

■ It enlarges by about five per cent any type of snapshot, including Kodak and Polaroid instant pictures and even old sepia-toned photographs. Up to 3 1/2 x 4 1/4 in originals are accepted and the machine will produce enlargements of plans and drawings as well as photographs — be your own industrial spy for only 75p.

■ The second British Craft show will be held at the Wembley Conference Centre from July 2 to 5. There will be more than 200 exhibitors — craftsmen, manufacturers and suppliers of equipment and kits, offering the opportunity of specialist advice on a variety of crafts from candlemaking and lacemaking to marquetry and glass engraving. The exhibition is open from 11 am to 8 pm on July 2 and 10 am to 6 pm on July 3 to 5. Admission £1.70, children and pensioners 90p.



Above left: Micron de luxe shaver by Braun, £30.95 from larger branches of Boots. Above right: Travelling iron, 5 inches long, 220/110 volts. Called the Baby 124 by Termozola, it costs £8.75 from Harrods' luggage department. Below: A padded pillow-bag to comfort small children while travelling. In pastel print on a white ground, with a little cloth doll to play with, £2.99 from all branches of Salsbury's.

Travelling light to the sun

Wimbledon, whatever the weather, puts me in holiday mood, so here are some of the latest bendable, foldable, collapsible, pocketable ideas — all designed to make travelling easier.

Electrical appliances should, wherever possible, be dual voltage, particularly if you are heading for America, where 110 volts is usual. A shaver which can be used anywhere in the world because it has its own built-in recharger is the new Braun Micron Universal. It also adapts automatically to any local AC voltage but you pay for the convenience — it costs £49.95.

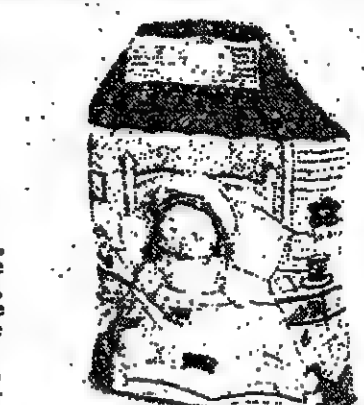
The Braun model my tester thought best value was the Micron de luxe. It has a double action switch with a second position which extends a trimming device to cope with the soft, longer hairs round the neck and throat; and it comes in a neat mirrored case which stands on its own or can be mounted on the wall. Dual voltage, 240/120, £30.95.

The shavers are available from Currys and larger branches of Boots. For those planning to make one holiday centre their main base, with the possibility of a weekend or overnight stay somewhere else, a folding holiday is a good idea — you don't want to take all your luggage just for a couple of days.

The nearest holiday I have seen is the Tote expanding bag. In matt nylon with nylon strapping, it is 5 1/2 x 12 in folded and opens to 18 in x 12 in. It comes in beige, black, pink, blue or green and costs £9.50 from Harrods.

For sun-soaking the best looking bag-cum-beach-mat is one by Correna. It is 21 in x 15 in — big enough to hold a complete battery of piscine — and each side unzips and unfolds to make a 4 ft 10 in mat. In red, yellow, blue or blue and reversing to white (don't worry, it's in scrubbable cotton canvas) £9.99 from Bakers, Kensington High Street, W8.

For more active holidays — and even more packable — is the Okay



one-piece sailing suit in guaranteed tearproof, windproof and waterproof nylon. It is roomy enough to be put on over other clothes and folds to 12 in x 6 in.

My tester liked its quick Velcro covered zip fastening, foldaway hood and windproof cuffs and would recommend it for motorcycling as well as sailing and fishing. He stood on his lawn while someone hosed him all over at full force and emerged with even his sense of humour still dry.

At the price — £19.95 plus £1.70 p.p. — it incorporates several good ideas found on more expensive models — a double seat and a sealable waterproof thigh pocket with a perspex front, for instance — and it comes in royal, navy, olive, fluorescent orange or fluorescent yellow in sizes from children's to medium and extra large adults. Available from

Postmark, Postmark House, Cross Lane, London N8 7SD.

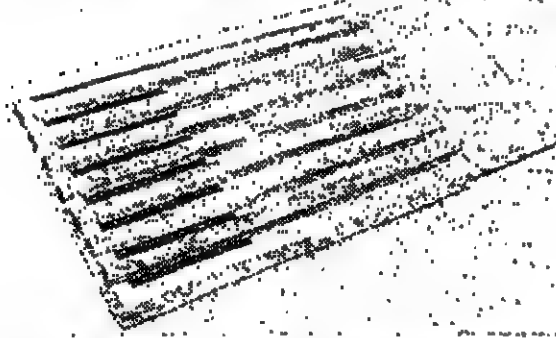
For those travelling by car with a baby, Mothercare have a new bottle and food heater which plugs into the cigarette lighter socket to warm milk or jars and cans of food — useful for days out as well as camping and caravaning holidays: £3.95 from Mothercare branches and Mothercare by post, Cherry Tree Road, Watford, Herts WD2 5SH.

To ensure the safety of babies and young children in cars Boots have a Carrycot Restraint Harness to keep the cot securely on the back seat (£3.90) and a car safety harness at £10.95 for use on the back seat only by children up to 36 kg (about 17 lbs). For estate cars there is a safety harness extension at £3.65. All from Babyhood departments.

And if your delicate skin is mosquito prone, don't forget insect repellent. Many camping shops have the type of burning coil that keeps rooms insect-free at night. Kilnco mosquito coils cost 50p for a packet of 10. Or just take a packet of Elastoplast Insect Repel Wipes — 61/p for a packet of 10, which smell rather better than the sort of lotions that repel your family and friends as well.

Do not, as I once did, go camping in France unprepared for the fact that English blood is apparently the mosquito's equivalent of vintage claret. After only one night I had 40 bites, each the size of my thumb nail, and I still get postcards from my neighbours on the site who have never addressed me as anything but "La dame aux moustiques".

The greatest thing since sliced bread?



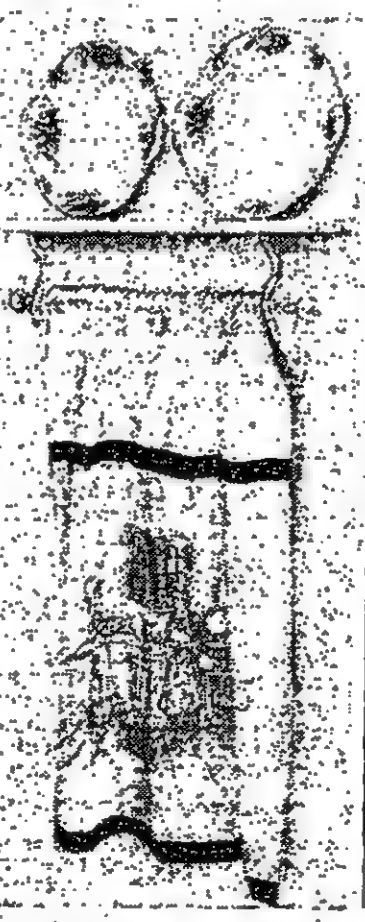
Right: Pine shelf with ready-to-embroider curtain to hide tea towels, £14.75 plus £1.50 p & p. Above: Slatted pine bread board with sliding tray, £9.50 plus £1 p & p. Both from the Swedish Table, 7 Paddington Street, London W1.

For novel Scandinavian ideas you need go no further than the Swedish Table, 7 Paddington Street, London W1. Trevor Maxwell goes on frequent buying trips to the smaller Swedish manufacturers, seeking unusual and original table and kitchenware not stocked by the big stores.

One of his latest imports is a slatted bread board made of pine with a sliding tray underneath to catch the crumbs and save them splattering over the table — £9.50 plus £1 p.p.

Another, the embroidered tea-towel tidy, sounds a little coy, but could be attractive in a pine country kitchen. It consists of a pine kitchen shelf with a wooden rod and a row of hooks beneath, plus a 'curtain' to embroider.

The design is stamped on natural coloured cotton and the pack contains blue stranded cotton and binding. When you have finished it, you slip it on the rod and it makes a fresh cover-up for the grotty tea towels you forgot to put in the wash. It comes in a flat pack at £14.75, plus £1.50 p.p.



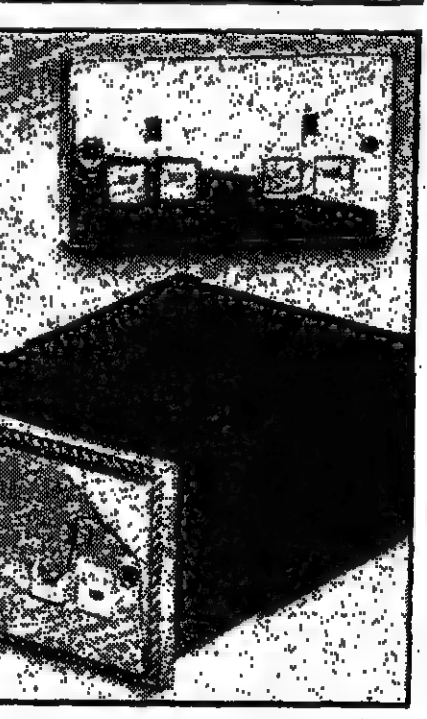
■ Anyone with really valuable jewels presumably keeps them in the bank or has installed burglar alarms. But many of us have small pieces about the house that are irreplaceable because of their sentimental rather than their intrinsic value. For these it might be worth considering a small, wall safe that looks like a double power point.

This Wall Safe Point measures only 5 in x 5 in x 2 1/2 in, so it is only useful for jewelry or overnight cash. It is finished in brass, so of course your other fittings have to match if you are to confuse the burglar, and the key fits into one of the 'earth' points. It costs £39.95 from Knobs and Knockers, 65 Judd Street, WC1 and at their department in Harrods, some Debenhams and Foyles, Newcastle and Brent Cross.

A larger, electronically-controlled safe designed for offices, clubs and hotels

rooms has been introduced by GMT. It can be used in houses, too, but for the price, £450, you might just as well have an alarm system.

Its capacity is about 3.6 cu ft, so it will take documents and files, packages and briefcases as well as money and jewels and instead of a key there is a small dial with combinations, so a different one can be dialled into the memory bank every time the cabinet is locked. The safe is fixed by interlocking bolts to the wall and the microprocessor is powered by mains electricity. Emergency batteries take over automatically if the power fails. It is approved by major insurance companies and further details are available from GMT Co. Ltd., 15 Newman Street, London W1, telephone 01-580 3647.



Gardening/Roy Hay

Cleaning up those eyesores

In our area we have a small "study group" of residents who are concerned about conservation of local amenities. They are prepared to raise money and get their jackets off when necessary to plant trees or shrubs, clean up eyesores and put pressure on those who allow hedges or fences to deteriorate or otherwise fail in their civic responsibilities.

Lately we have started to renovate a long mixed hedge which had been allowed to become overgrown, thin at the base and in which a number of young bushes had died. We had first intended to grub out the dead elms but have now decided to cut them down to the ground and leave them. This will save a lot of time and expense as we would have had to employ a contractor to do the job.

It seems that in the vast majority of cases of elms that died through the Dutch elm disease in the mid 1970s and have made new growth, some 85 per cent of the new growth is still healthy. In my own garden at Hurmors I had to cut down an elm hedge which was about 20 feet high, but now the regenerated growth is 10 feet or more high. Near our home at Enfield three enormous elms with trunks about three feet across were cut down some years ago and now from below ground new shoots are growing lustily.

So the Forestry Commission's experts, who have been moni-

toring the regenerated growth for four years in various parts of southern England, feel that it is worthwhile leaving the roots in the hope that they may grow again. They suggest that it is best to cut dead elms down to ground level and not to leave a stump a foot or two above ground as this would reduce the danger of an attack of armillaria (honey fungus) disease. This disease can of course attack many perfectly healthy trees and shrubs.

There is always the danger that the regenerated growth may again be attacked by the disease. We will plant other hedge plants such as hornbeam or quickthorn and eventually perhaps a decision will have to be made whether to retain the new elm growth if it appears and sacrifice the hornbeam or vice versa.

We also have a problem of what to plant to replace some large elms that died and which were effectively screening part of a housing estate. Various trees are being considered and one being looked upon favourably is a poplar, *Populus canadensis* 'Aurora', the balm of gilead whose leaves, smell strongly of balsam. It is now to be known correctly as *P. glandulosa*.

This variety makes a fine tree and the leaves are creamy-white, tinged with pink when young, turning green later. There are of course many other suggestions and I will report in due course about the results of our

deliberations. Several factors have to be considered when choosing trees for screening purposes — soil, situation and cost. For example, if there is a quick screen of the Lombardy poplar, *P. nigra* 'Italica', will ultimately reach 30-50 feet but with only a spread of five to eight feet, whereas *P. canadensis* 'Aurora' may have a spread of up to 25 feet.

So more Lombardy poplars would have to be planted for an effective screen, and if paid labour has to be used the cost might be up to £8 a tree or more. Again, one has to remember that the roots of some trees, notably the Lombardy poplar, may reach out as far as 100 feet — especially on clay soils — and damage the foundations of buildings.

Sometimes, but too rarely for one who is basically lazy, it pays to leave well alone in the garden. I am thinking about the relative merits of growing strawberries on the "matted bed" system and as single plants in rows. If you allow the runners to root you will get a larger crop of strawberries but they will be smaller than when grown as single plants in rows. This does not worry me, the heavier the crop the better — after all I am going to chew the berries up, large or small.

The main advantage of the matted bed is that the strawberry foliage completely covers the ground and only a few upstik weeds like groundsel or

the odd thistle have pushed through this canopy in my garden. Couch grass I suppose would struggle up and maybe one or two other weeds but the strawberry runners make fine ground cover.

Opinions seem to differ about how many years one may leave a matted bed to give a crop — or for that matter plants in rows. The general feeling is that strawberries should be replaced after they have given three crops and from my experience over nearly 30 years I think this is about right.

I used to plant a batch in July or August — to grow under cloches — and then, after the crop was gathered in the following summer, I would destroy the batch that had given me three crops. It is not quite so easy to follow this pattern with matted beds because it takes two years at least for the beds to be really covered and it seems a shame to grub them out in the third year.

One can allow the plants to spread but three feet wide provided one can pick the berries from either side. One other advantage of the matted bed is that probably one loses a small percentage of fruit to the slugs. I will not be positive about this but working on the assumption that the more strawberries there are the more the slugs will leave for me, I think I will be better off with the matted bed. Of course one cannot easily put down slug bait or water the ground with liquid metaldehyde with a matted bed,

but we do treat the ground all round the bed with Sluglitz and in recent years the slug problem has not been serious.

Three splendid books have come from The Reader's Digest. They are *Field Guide to the Wild Flowers of Britain* (£7.50), *Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Britain* (£6.50) and *Field Guide to the Birds of Britain* (£6.95). Lavishly illustrated in colour these books make it easy to identify the birds or plants. Trees and shrubs, for example, are classified by the shape and arrangement of their leaves — something I think has never been done before.

In the flowers volume the plants are shown as they are seen growing, complete with surrounding plants and flowers. In the bird book there is a map which shows the distribution of every one of the 314 species included. There are 585 species of wild flowers and 229 species of trees and shrubs represented.

The books are eight inches wide by six inches deep and thus fit into a large pocket, a lady's handbag or will lie flat on the shelf below the instrument panel of a car. I have not seen books that go into their subject so fully — the birds are shown in flight, courtship and display, perching, hopping, on the nest and gathering in groups. Trees are shown with as many as eight illustrations — leaf, flower, berry, seed-pod, fruit and shape in winter or summer. With flowers the shape of leaf, the flowers and the seed-pod are all illustrated.

Alsatian wines represent some of the best value from France. They are fragrant and fruity and I have never had a bad one. Most are sufficiently robust to partner a variety of foods and comparisons of house styles and the wines from specific sites are individualistic.

A big new list from Lay & Wheeler (Coleridge Street, Colchester) includes 24 Alsace wines, grouped by producers. There is the fine-drawn 1978 Schoenbourg Riesling from Döpf & Moulin for about 26p, which might be paired with the 1979 Schoenbourg Riesling of René Schmidt, a medal-winner from a small but respected grower. (About £4.06 from Ellis. Son & Vidler, 57 Cambridge Road, Haverhill, Cambs.) Rock, Hastings, Sussex). The Schoenbourg is the site rising steeply above Riquewihr.

Lay & Wheeler also has some examples of the Kaefferkopf Riesling from Ammerschwihr, the Kaefferkopf Riesling 1979 costing £3.50. These wines come from Kuehn of Ammerschwihr, whose offices are papered with certificates of gold medals won, significantly, not only at other fairs within France and abroad, but in the sterner arena of the Colmar Poiré aux Vins, against neighbouring Kuehn wines, an impressive You might follow the Kaefferkopf Riesling with Kuehn's 1978 Cuvée St Hubert Gewurztraminer at a dinner.

Michel Laugel's wines were fairly recently introduced to Britain but mention has previously been made of their delicious Rosé de Marlenheim.

The firm's 1979 Pinot Blanc is good with cold meats, even sausages and spiced cuts and useful to serve with first courses if you have been drinking a variety of foods as it is firm and dry. (£3.75 from Berry Bros & Rudd, 3 St James's Street, SW1.) Trimbach of Ribeauvillé makes aristocratic wines of special appeal: some find them austere but they are impeccable in detail and this firm can make of the Sylvaner, a grape that generally provides a pleasing freshness.

The 1979 Sylvaner costs £3.10, the Riesling named for the firm's founder, the 1976 Cuvée Frédéric Emile, £5.65. These finer 1976s are reaching their prime. (All can be bought from The Malmesbury Wine Club, St Pancras Chambers, Euston Rd, NW1 and the North British Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh.) Also from the Malmesbury are two wines from Döpf & Irion, a firm whose wines are usually smooth; their 1976 Riesling, *vendange tardive*, costs £3.70.

The suffix *vendange tardive* implies a wine with more fruitiness than sweetness. The late M. Jean Hugel, whose firm is the main exporter in Alsace wished to offer wines from late-harvested and specially selected grapes; but Hugel's representative in the United States, now again in Britain, Parry de Winton, refused to sell wines with German names. In fact, by 1976 such terms as *beerenauslese* and other German words were prohibited on Alsace labels and, in 1979, the term

vendange tardive and certain others were authorized.

Nowadays, an Alsace wine described as grand cru must have attained at least 86° Oechsle — the measurement of the sugar in the must, or unfermented grape juice. A wine described as *vendange tardive* must have attained 108° Oechsle, and one categorized as *selection de grains nobles* (selected choice berries) must be 126° Oechsle. These wines are strong in flavour. They are fruity rather than sweet and should not be compared directly with anything from Germany as the essential differences between Alsace and Germany are emphasized at these top levels of quality.

This type of Alsace wine can be sipped as a special aperitif (do not serve a bone dry light wine with the first course if this is done); kept as a fine conclusion to a meal if fruit and light pastries are served, or even smoked fish. In addition to the Riesling, such special wines are also made from the Gewurztraminer and the Tokay d'Alsace.

The Hugel 1976 Gewurztraminer *vendange tardive* costs about £10.25, the Riesling 1976 *vendange tardive* £11.60 and the firm's 1976 Tokay £11.40, all from Selfridges, Oxford Street, W1. Other outlets: Yondell, 31 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria; Vintage Wines, 116 Derby Rd, Nottingham; Lay & Wheeler have two grains nobles, also from Hugel, for those who want delicate fruitiness. The 1976 Gewurztraminer costs £14.80 and the 1976 Riesling £16.90.

Drink/Pamela Vandyke Price

Aristocrats from Alsace

Can the new Mermaid really manage without Bernard Miles?

by Alan Hamilton

Lord Miles, better known as Long John Silver or just plain Bernard, fought his way through an undergrowth of cables, scaffolding and plaster dust to demonstrate the view of Bankside power station from the new riverside restaurant of his beloved Mermaid Theatre.

"They don't really need me any more; I've drawn up the programme for the next seven years," he shouted over the din of last-minute construction. "I could leave this place tomorrow and it would run itself. But I don't suppose I shall."

Tomorrow night, after a closure of nearly three years for a major £2.5 million reconstruction, the enlarged and greatly improved Mermaid, the only new theatre in the City of London for nearly 300 years, reopens its doors with a charity performance called *Hidden Talents*. In it stage celebrities will perform feats they were never suspected of being capable of, something Lord Miles has been doing ever since he opened the first Mermaid in his back garden in St John's Wood in 1950.

It has been a clever reconstruction in more ways than the purely architectural. At the suggestion of the late Anthony Crosland, then environment secretary, Miles acquired himself a greatly sought-after office development permit, which he then gave to a large City company on condition that they rebuilt his theatre while they threw up their offices around it.

The result is that the original building, a former warehouse of

1831 vintage, has been retained, its walls squeezed out to accommodate an extra 110 seats, but it has been completely enveloped in a new structure of restaurants, dressing rooms, offices and extra stage space, which provides an added layer of insulation against exterior sound.

Lord Miles is delighted with the theatre in business while surrounded by builders, but that proved impossible. The three-year hiatus has given Lord Miles a respite from the project that has occupied one third of his 73 years. He has read avidly (which explains how he has seven years of productions mapped out), escaped more often with his wife to their Yorkshire cottage, and has returned to his basic trade of being a stand-up comedian.

He has done cabaret at the Dorchester, and on one of the last voyages of the Ark Royal; he has been a friend of the Navy ever since his 1943 film role in *In Which We Serve*. "It's not always the same act, of course; I'll give an all-male audience at sea, something a good deal stronger than I'll do for a business convention in Park Lane."

In 20 years at the Mermaid he took only five roles himself. Despite his intentions of partial retirement he will be on stage there again at Christmas playing for the fifteenth time in

Treasure Island, aided by his trusty green parrot Jack Sprat, which resides noisily in an upstairs office.

Day to day running of the reopened theatre will be largely in the hands of his general manager, Ann Rawsthorne. "I intend to retire more and more into the background and become a god-father figure," says Miles, the Buckinghamshire burr not entirely polished away by years on the stage.

He and his wife retain immense enthusiasm for the Mermaid's children's theatre, the Molecule Club, which aims to teach the wonders of science and nature through drama. Like many elderly men, Miles has discovered the pleasures of reading and learning, and his bedside table is never without some children's book of knowledge. "I want to relearn my elementary education all over again."

For an artistic man, he has a love of learning about practical things, perhaps stemming from his first job as a stage carpenter. "I've watched many an operation; surgery is sheer carpentry, you know."

Miles's critics would say that his love of the new does not extend to his choice of productions on the Mermaid stage, and that he has been unadventurous. "Rubbish," he says. "We rescued Shaw from the doldrums when no one else was doing him, and did 18 productions. We've done six Jacobean, five American, three Irish, three Russian...."



Lord Miles; new boards to tread at Puddle Dock.

"The unadventurous companies are the National and the Royal Shakespeare; they are the ones that stick to the safe old repertoire."

For the official reopening on July 7, Miles has chosen a revival of *Eastward Ho!*, a riotous and vulgar Jacobean comedy of 1605 last performed at the Mermaid in 1962, when the late Kenneth Tynan labelled it the finest comedy outside Shakespeare. It is appropriately set in the environs of Blackfriars, and Miles has surreptitiously slipped an additional reference to *Puddle Dock* into the text.

Creating the Mermaid has not made Lord Miles a rich man; in its early years he survived on a diet of advertisements for biscuits. Mackeson and Jacob's biscuits. The new theatre will still depend heavily on Arts Council and City Corporation money for survival. The transfer

of 16 productions to the West End has helped in the past; there will have to be more.

It is unlikely that the Mermaid will continue to be a Miles family business after he goes. His daughter Sally occasionally helps to direct the children's theatre, and one of his nine grandchildren serves behind the bar, but there is no obvious heir-apparent to head the business when the godfather finally bows out.

Not that that is likely to happen for a long time yet. "There is so much I want to do, especially with the children's theatre. I want to expand it into linguistics, history, economic geography. We have neglected education, you know; ever since we invented the Industrial Revolution and then rested on our laurels."

There is little danger of the inventor of the Mermaid Theatre making the same mistake.

The nightmare haunting the wets

Geoffrey Smith

Mr Peter Walker's New York speech on Monday was seen as another example of a Cabinet minister stepping out of line. Here was another leading wet deliberately risking the Prime Minister's wrath by issuing a public warning to his colleagues not to rely excessively on monetarist nostrums.

"Our basic political and economic approach should be free of any doctrinaire approach. It should not be based upon the works and intellects, no matter how considerable, of any one group of economists be they of the London, Harvard, Cambridge, Chicago or any other school." Not perhaps the most welcome reading at the Thatcher breakfast table. But how much does she need to worry? How deep are the Cabinet divisions?

That they are serious is beyond dispute. This is the most divided Conservative administration within memory. But are the differences so fundamental as to make real cooperation over any length of time virtually impossible? What is the cause of such tension in the traditionally cohesive Conservative ranks?

One possibility is that it is essentially a matter of personalities. Mrs Thatcher undoubtedly has some difficulties as a woman at the head of an otherwise male Cabinet. She became Prime Minister without the senior ministerial experience or record of achievement to compel the respect of her colleagues. She had not been the majority choice for the leadership. Indeed, in a *Pursuit of Power* television programme recently, Mr St John-Stevens pointed out that she was backed by only two members of the then Shadow Cabinet—himself, and Sir Keith Joseph.

A few years later Mr St John-Stevens and Sir Angus Maude were the first two ministers whom she sacked from her Cabinet, which might be considered a somewhat eccentric application of the principle: first in, first

of the main tenets of monetarism and the policies associated with it. They agree that the money supply needs to be controlled. They would ideally like to see public expenditure take a smaller share of the national income. Most favour an incomes policy, but they recognize that the present Government in present conditions could not have much more of one than it has.

It is not therefore monetarism as such that affronts the wets. "If I may make my own position on monetarism plain," said Mr St John-Stevens in his television discussion, "I don't reject it in the sense of saving there's nothing in it." The point of departure comes when the policies applied in the name of monetarism clash with the principles of another Tory tradition: Conservative paternalism.

The essence of Conservative paternalism is a concern for the social well-being of all sections of the community. It is a tradition that stretches back at least to Shaftesbury and the Factory Acts. It also has a particular political relevance in modern times. The Conservatives' survival as one of the two principal parties throughout the twentieth century is one of the curiosities of British politics. It was not bound to happen. Look at the Conservative parties of Scandinavia. Their strength is now increasing, but for years they have been regarded as outside the mainstream, the party with which it is dangerous for others to associate too closely because they are seen so much as the spokesmen for a minority interest.

They have served in non-socialist coalitions; but up to now it has been taken for granted that they could not lead such governments, even when they have had the person most qualified to be prime minister.

This is the nightmare of the British Tory paternalists:



Mr Walker: Tory policies must not divide society.

out. But it should also be a warning against any attempt to divide the Cabinet neatly into Mrs Thatcher's personal supporters and critics.

Another explanation is that the Cabinet is split by the conflict over monetarism. There is more truth in this, as Mr Walker's speech confirms, but it is still not the whole truth. There are certainly two distinct philosophical strands in the modern Conservative Party, both of which are represented in the present Cabinet.

In one group are the heirs of nineteenth century economic liberalism. In the other are those who believe in the Tory tradition of balance, that it is the party's historic function to correct any fashionable trend before it goes too far.

So the economic liberals, such as Mrs Thatcher, Sir Keith Joseph, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr John Nott, are devotees of monetarism as the doctrine which seeks to apply the principles of the free market economy in modern conditions. The balancers, most notably Mr Walker, Mr Prior, Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr St John-Stevens—so long as he sat around the Cabinet table—are wary of putting too much faith in any economic creed.

Yet this distinction is not a sufficient explanation of what splits the Cabinet. If the balancers were simply concerned to swing the pendulum back towards the middle they would probably favour a further dose of monetarist policies. Collectivism has been the fashionable trend throughout nearly all the postwar years, and monetarism has been implemented, only partially and for a relatively short time, as a corrective. Its hold upon British policy-makers, if one goes beyond the select few around the Cabinet table, is no more than tenuous.

The Cabinet wets are not opposed in principle to some

charge on regardless?"

The danger was there again after the Heath Government's struggle with the miners, but the subsequent conduct of the unions has brought a good deal of sympathy for any administration that seeks to stand up to them. Now the wets in and outside the Cabinet fear that some of the policies and, even more, the rhetoric of the present Government could raise the spectre once again.

They fear the social effects of unemployment, the threat to stability. They concentrate, as Tory paternalists have always done, on the need for a sense of national unity. "We must pursue policies," said Mr Walker in New York, "that do not create a divisive society between the employed and the unemployed."

What splits the Cabinet is not principally therefore a dispute over economics. It is over the social consequences of economic policies. To ask the Cabinet wets for an alternative economic strategy is to mistake the nature of the argument. Most are not economists. The Treasury team maintain that they are pursuing the only course to a sound economy, which is stability in the long run. To which the wets reply: "Look at the warning signs. Don't charge on regardless?"

Second-raters who win the weighting game

Sportsworld



Henry Armstrong, the treble championship holder, after defeating Ernie Roderick in London in 1939.

When, last month, Maurice Hope lost his light-middleweight boxing championship to Wilfred Benitez, the sports scribes were quick to point out that the new champion was the first boxer since the glorious Henry Armstrong to have held a world title at three different weights. Last week, the claim was made that Alexis Arguello's victory over Jim Watt, gave him, too, three championships at separate weights.

Quite apart from being an insult to the memory of Armstrong, who during 1938 and 1939 held his three titles at the same time, whereas Benitez and Arguello won theirs successively, the claim is highly misleading, and it confers spurious respectability on the shabby and devalued state of boxing today.

The fact is that neither Benitez nor Arguello was ever the undisputed champion at any weight. The schism between the World Boxing Council and the World Boxing Association has resulted in each body having its own world champion, and only rarely do the two title-holders meet to decide who is supreme in that weight division. Indeed, at present, only Marvin Hagler, in the middleweight division, is recognized as champion by both the WBC and WBA. The most that can be said for Benitez and Arguello is that they have held half a championship, or one version of it, at three different weights. In contrast, there was never any

argument about the titles held by Henry Armstrong.

That is not the only reason for the refusal of the purist boxing enthusiast to accept the claims made on behalf of Benitez and Arguello. There has been, over the past 20 years, an absurd proliferation of weight divisions. Whereas up to the 1950s only eight weights were recognized (heavy, light-heavy, middle, welter, light, feather, bantam and fly), the WBA now has rankings lists for 14, and the WBC 15 (they have invented a "cruiser-weight" division for heavyweights who are not very heavy). The boxing bodies have created the new weights by the simple expedient of more or less splitting the difference between the traditional classes.

Now, between featherweight and lightweight, which are only nine pounds apart in any event, there is a junior lightweight division (or, as the WBC calls it, super featherweight) at four pounds heavier than the nine stone featherweight limit. Even more absurdly, they have managed to carve out a junior bantamweight class within the six pounds between fly and bantam.

The result has been, inevitably, that some of the so-called world title holders are second-rate fighters who compete in the phoney divisions because they were not good enough in the real ones. If they discover that

someone can beat them at their normal weight it is an easy matter to eat steak and chips, or spend a few hours in the sauna, and presto, they can fight in a new division and have a better chance of a title.

Indeed, the whole exercise can be seen as a cynical ploy by the boxing entrepreneurs to increase their financial rewards by staging more fights with the "world title" label.

Benitez himself took the easy road. Finding himself in the same division as Sugar Ray Leonard and Thomas Hearns, two excellent fighters, the WBC and WBA welterweight champions respectively, he moved up to light-middle where he comfortably beat Maurice Hope for the title. His "champion" tag convinces no one. Leonard and Hearns would both beat him easily (and Leonard has already done so).

When Henry Armstrong won his titles, there were only eight weight divisions; and he was champion of three of them, spanning 21 pounds in weight. There are now 29 possible world titles, and Benitez has held three of those, the difference in weights being 14 pounds. Arguello's three championships have taken him through a spread of only nine pounds. Even to suggest that Benitez and Arguello have emulated the feats of "Homicide Hank" Armstrong does boxing a great disservice.

Marcel Berlins

Putting school examiners to the test

by Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Some 50,000 pupils began taking their Oxford and Cambridge board GCE examinations this week. They are the last batch of more than one million pupils throughout the country who have been sitting O and A level examinations this summer. One in every three can expect to fail. The results, more crucial than ever this year when jobs are so scarce and university places harder to come by, will be announced in August; marking has already begun.

Every year, the eight GCE boards set thousands of queries from distraught parents and incredulous schools about how Andrew could possibly have done so badly in physics when he was top of his class at school, or why Susan had failed French when the board had agreed to make allowance for the fact that she had been ill for the two weeks before the examination and therefore unable to revise.

Every year too, there are reports in the press about examiners, usually drunk, having been seen in trains or in "cafes" distractedly marking examination scripts. There are complaints that the mathematics paper taken by one child was much harder than the paper set by another board, or that the examiners for a particular subject were unduly tough. And there is even the occasional suggestion that the Government has instructed the exam boards to fail candidates in order that more will stay on and thereby keep the unemployment figures down.

Who are the examiners? How is the marking done? Are some subjects "easier" than others? Do certain boards set more difficult papers or have tougher examiners? What allowances are made for special circumstances like illness or bereave-

ment? Are a fixed proportion of candidates failed each year, or is allowance made for the possibility that the overall quality in a particular subject may be better one year than another?

Last year, half the 500 candidates taking the Oxford and Cambridge board's Greek O level examination were awarded a grade A; only 6 per cent of the same board's 600 design and technology O level candidates obtained a grade A. Even in the more commonly taken subjects, the difference in the proportions getting certain grades is marked. In French, for example, 20 per cent of the Oxford and Cambridge board candidates got a grade A, compared with only 12 per cent in chemistry.

Grades in each subject are supposed to be comparable, so that one candidate with a grade A in Latin, say, had achieved the same standard of performance as another with the same grade in, say, drama. However, as the boards themselves are the first to admit, marking and grading is not an exact science, and subjective judgments, inevitably come more into play when marking a subject like English literature or art than in pure mathematics.

The comparability of standards within the same subject but across different boards is easier to monitor. Yet apparently surprising differences still occur. According to confidential statistics for 1979, for example, (the latest year for which figures are available), 26 per cent of the Oxford, and Cambridge board's A level candidates in mathematics (pure and applied) were awarded a grade A, compared with 5 per cent of the Associated Examining Board (AEB), and 12 per cent for the Joint Matriculation Board. In history, 13 per cent of can-

dicates with the Oxford and Cambridge board were awarded a grade A, compared with 3 per cent with the AEB, and 9 per cent with the JMB.

The results of regular comparability studies suggest that that kind of discrepancy is not a question of one board being more lenient than another, but is rather a reflection of the quality of the candidates. The same explanation is given for the discrepancies in grading between subjects. The Oxford and Cambridge board's smallest of the GCE boards, the majority of whose clients are the top boys' public schools, has an unusually high proportion of talented pupils.

Guidelines for grading at A level have been laid down by the Schools Council. Those suggest that the top 10 per cent of candidates should be awarded a grade A, 15 per cent B, 10 per cent C, 15 per cent D and 20 per cent E, giving an overall pass rate of 70 per cent.

There are no similar guidelines for O level, but taking all candidates in all subjects, it is expected that about 10 per cent will get a grade A, 25 per cent grade B, and 25-30 per cent grade C, the former cut-off point for a pass, giving an overall "pass" rate of 60-65 per cent. Although the pass-fail distinction in O level was abolished a few years ago, it is still widely used by schools, employers and pupils.

Each board has its own examiners, usually school teachers with a degree and at least two years' teaching experience; but also college lecturers and a surprisingly large number of university teachers, including some distinguished professors. Most of the Oxford and Cambridge board's A level examiners are university teachers; for example, Mr Douglas Gray, Tolkien professor of English at Oxford, is an examiner for the board, for example.

The payment is meagre, and most examiners, particularly in the universities, do it in part in order to keep in touch with what is going on in schools. The Oxford and Cambridge board's fees, for example, range from £40 for relatively easy-to-mark script like O level mathematics to £132 for an A level English script, plus a basic fee of £10 for having to read the set books.

Each examiner is given about 300 O level scripts or 150-200 A level scripts; it is expected that an experienced examiner will be able to mark around six O level scripts per hour, and three to four A level scripts per hour. However, there are no

guidelines as to how long they should take, or when they should stop. Some examiners save that it should never be in a public place.

It would be impossible to check on how each examiner does his work; he is simply trusted to do it conscientiously. However, there is a refined and extensive check on the marking policies of each examiner so that any tendencies to over-lenience or over-severity can be detected and allowance made. Occasionally, they are so out of step with their fellow examiners, or so erratic in their marking that they have to be dismissed and their papers re-marked.

Those raw marks are then fed into a computer to produce a distribution of marks for each subject, from which the examiners can fix the cut-off points for the various grades, taking into account as far as possible previous years' results, the difficulty of the paper compared with other years, and any indications of change in the quality of the candidates themselves.

The raw marks do not signify very much by themselves. Last year, for example, the pass mark out of 100 for the Oxford and Cambridge board's A level examinations ranged from 31 for mathematics (pure and applied) to 50 for art, while in history anyone achieving a score of 50 or more was awarded a grade A.

The final stage of the marking process is the award of grades to the individual candidates, and it is at this stage that any special circumstances are taken into consideration. These may range from claims that the candidate was ill, or had a bad day on the day of the examination, or that there was a pneumatic drill at work outside the examination hall, to serious personal tragedy.

Like, in one case, a pupil's father being murdered two days before his examination.

In such special cases, boards take advice from schools as to what grade a candidate might have been expected to get in normal circumstances. They usually also ask the name of two other candidates who would have been expected to achieve the same grade so that the board can check that the school is not being over-optimistic about its pupils' chances of success. Below the end, it is up to the subjective judgment of each board to decide how much allowance to make, and practices differ.

Every year, a handful of schools discover they have prepared their pupils for the wrong set books. If there is sufficient time before the examinations, some boards will prepare a special examination paper for those candidates; others may assess candidates on the work they have done. But if the set book covers too important a part of the syllabus, pupils sometimes have to miss the examination altogether and resit it in the autumn.

Cricket

Tavaré the backbone of Kent's victory

Wilminder is the most promising Swede of the push-borg generation, and in terms of technique and character, has much in common with the champion. The most obvious difference is that Wilminder goes to the match with the confidence of cavalry charging cannon. He would not do it at all but for the fact that somebody told him it was the done thing to Wilminder.

Rolf Gehring of Dusseldorf, who has been a burg to protect a weak ankle, played two hard sets against Borg, whom he beat in Brussels three months ago. The difference between them was summed up in the fact that the second set, Gehring was serving at 5-3 and 30-15, Borg was serving at 4-5 and deuce. Borg won nine consecutive points for the set, and that told both men all they needed to know.

Joanna Durie, who had an operation on her back last November, confounded the world rankings by winning in straight sets against Wendy White, Anne Hobbs and Virginia Smith, and then took Mary Lou Platok to earn a court clerk class with the Australian and French champion, Rags Manderson. Next she took Susan Leo's exciting challenge to Tracy Austin, not Virginia Knudsen's tremulous Cliff-hanger with a Venus Williams style. It was a tolerably lustrous day's

THE OVAL: Kent beat Warwickshire 10-1 in a fairly try from Canterbury to the Oval and the only improvement yesterday was that it was raining, which at Canterbury 10-1 still was. The dash from Kent to the Oval was a little straggling on the motorway and it was noon on the third day, under low, blackish fog, before this 50-over quarter-final was over.

The fight was consequently awfully dull and Kent, put in to bat and sent confidently on their way by Woolwich, were a little slow at the start. I feared, looking a vastly more animated creature than his customary three-day self, held the innings together for a long time.

It proved to be the winning innings in a frequently fluctuating match. Warwickshire, though often a little slow at the start, were at the last unable to capitalize on a useful position of 335 for two, with time as well as wickets in plenty. Kent were last out, 200 for two, and the last batsman, almost absent-mindedly for 45, leaving Kent surprised winners by 14 runs.

There was a little early on, whether betting or bowling was the more dispiriting business. Woolmer, however, looked in good form and the Kent batsmen, though it was a wild stroke across

set away. Lloyd's skyblue bathing gloves were a welcome splash of colour.

The left-handed Wootton, though seldom beaten, plodded along at the rate of one wicket an hour and with half Warwickshire's overs used, the total was 51. The advent of Underwood hastened matters by removing wicket and bringing in Tompage. Tompage, a weaver at a nearby mill, had been a ball from Underwood, connected frequently enough for 50 to come up in the eighth overs.

Lloyd, too, began to find the gaps and the tensions that were dying on its feet began to blossom. He was a little off his stride to add the late cut and off-drive to his monotonous legside repertoire. Shepherd returned and found that he had been out for 10 overs left. Warwickshire were 138 for three as against Kent's 136 for four.


Mr. Harran, on whom much now depended, was in too great a hurry to last long. Nearly caught twice and run out in his first over, he was killed in his second. A moment later Lloyd sent back by Din going for a sharp single, was left stranded. Din, a miller, was a good batsman in his own wicket with a reckless stroke at the same score and Warwickshire had lost four wickets for 124.

Against the doleful-eyed Amaya he showed determination and nerve at the right moments. As when he served the first set, he tried to level the match at two sets all and then, serving to stay in it a while longer, he won the first set by another ace. His running forwards and sensibly blocked backhands—his aggressive play in the net—on those remote corners of the court, in that hour when he was too agile, too sharp minded for his 'blonding,' were all that he needed.

The first set went with service until the nimble footed Gerulds lost it on a foot fault of all things. The second set was a foregone conclusion, the pattering rain but the people

had instructed him to play on. When the first of the first game of the second set peal came back under control, as it frequently does with Amnys, he oversteered his winning game during the last rally and despite repeated requests from Amnys continued to fiddle. Patience was the order of the day. Later, though, he received a conduct warning for throwing his racket.

Gerulstis got the break his behaviour, if not his play, badly deserved in the fifth game when he was called for a foul ball. He first went to Amnys and in the fourth the big man displayed a little more of his temper. He was on the other side of the net. When a Gerulstis service was called out and the New Yorker promised the referee that he would not be outwitted away the time by stretching his 16 st bulk out along the backboard, he was called for settling down for the night. When the verdict was upheld Amnys received Gerulstis's next service.



Ill at ease: McEnroe ponders



his next move.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**Somerset and
Surrey wary
of home benefits**

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

With three of the four Benson and Hedges quarter-final matches having been won by the away side, it is not surprising that Surrey and Somerset have been wary of being drawn at home. As Surrey and Somerset have been, in the semi-finals, the only teams to play away, Surrey will meet Leicestershire at the Oval, while Somerset play Kent at Taunton.

Of the three away wins, by Surrey and Leicestershire, Surrey at Trent Bridge was the more con-

TEAM (49.1) (over)	179
FALL OF WICKETS	
1-152	1-6
2-152	2-6
3-152	3-178
4-152	4-178
5-152	5-178
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[illegible]

Women's doubles

First Round

MRS C S REYNOLDS and MISS P G GARDNER (US) Miss L. Antonic
ette and Miss K O Jones (US).

MISS N BARBER (GB) and MISS A
GARDNER (GB) Miss S. Barber
and Miss A P Cooper (GB). 5-1.

Mixed doubles

First Round

D N CHITTUS and Miss K L FRITH
K. Chittus and Miss M. Frith
1 Village (Switzerland). 4-6.

UNFINISHED MATCH

MISS M. BARBER and Miss D Daefer (US)
vs S DUTTON and Miss A E SMITH
(US). 4-6.

Today's order

CENTRE COURT: MISS A E ROBBs
v Miss H. Mandlikova, B. Roy v V.
V. Kulkarni, Miss M. Frith v
B E GOSTING and N RANTON v C CORVEN
and J. GOSTING. DOWNSIDE
and Miss C JOLLAHA.

WEST COURT: LLOYD v MISS C
PATTERICK, R SMITH v MISS C
MAGUIRE, M E ALLEN and Miss B. McNEILL
v Miss M. Barber, J. GOSTING v Miss C
KLYMOWSKI, A. AMSTRONG and V. AMSTRONG
v TWO. G. QUINN, GAKER and N L. FINCHAM
v TWO. G. QUINN, GAKER and N L. FINCHAM
v SLOD and F. SLOD v C. SLOD and F. SLOD
v MISS J. WYCHERLEY v MISS M. NAWES
and Miss N. S. SHERMAN v MISS J. WYCHERLEY

[illegible]

stand at ease: Lutz waits for se



Photographs by Peter Tridimas
service to resume.

all the advantages that were rolled and made heavy weather of capitalizing on them. I doubt whether they have given the guns a better target—unless Gower's observation should play a match-winning role. Leicestershire are in the competition in 1974 and 1975, besides reaching the final in 1974; Surrey won it in 1974 and were finalists in 1979.

Especially now that Rose seems to be keeping over the initial round—possibly because he would expose Somerset to be just too strong for Kent. In the mine fears of the Benson and Hedges Cup, Somerset have won two of Somerset's two victories the second came earlier this season in one of the round matches. Since the first round match, Somerset have surprised Somerset at Bath in a John Player League match, but quite the giants of a few years past will not fall for lack of nerve.

Semi-final Leicestershire v Somerset (Oval)

Two matches to be played on Wednesday, July 8.

[illegible]

of two worlds, agler's crown

World - Boxing Council welter-
weight champion had collected the
NBA title.

Until Leonard caught Kalula
in the two vicious right-hand
punches, he was locked in a tight
struggle with the Ugandan. Kalula
and Leonard in trouble several
times, but the Ugandan's out-box-
ing was for most of the fight with
the 10,000-strong crowd in the
Houston Astrodome roaring them
on.

Leonard had control in the first
two rounds, scoring often with his
crackling left jab. But Kalula
suddenly bounced back to sting
the American with two solid right
punches and a right cross to the
head to win the third. Leonard
then won the fourth round and had
Kalula in trouble in the fourth.
In the next three rounds were close.
Kalula appeared to have gained
the upper hand in the seventh
round, his best round. Kalula
seemed to have Leonard in trouble
early in the ninth. But again
Leonard came back with a right
and three quick blows sent the
Ugandan sprawling on his back.

Leonard floored Baex for a count
of 10 with three vicious right
punches to the jaw in the fourth
round. Baex got to his feet but
earned drove him back into the
ropes with two vicious left-right
combinations and two more rights
to the head. As Baex staggered
against a ring support, two
minutes and 10 seconds into the
round, the referee Kennee
of Japan stepped in and
announced it was all over.

Although outclassed for most of
the bout Baex was the aggressor
throughout the fight. He landed a
right-hand punch. But the Dominican
referee landed an effective blow
to miss about a dozen round-
ing rights by several feet.
compromising Baex's laugh at the
challenge's ineptness.

Sportsview, page 12

Hockey

Australia tame England's toothless Lions

By Sydney Friskin

England XI, Australian XI 3

The summer hockey carnival moved yesterday to Chalfont St Peter where the Australians defeated England XI, a team squandering as the Lions. The England side was drawn mainly from the ranks of the London clubs, many familiar faces were missing, including that of the captain, Norman Hughes.

It was a tough unrelenting match in which no goals were scored until the 24th minute of the second half. The Australians, though they fielded a stronger side than on the first day, were unable to achieve their usual fluency on a ground that proved a little too narrow for their liking.

After a period of defence where Durbin was outstanding, but there was a distinct lack of teeth in an attack, which was not sufficient to cause the trouble the Australians. It was left to Kerly, brought in as a substitute to score almost on his own after the Australians had taken a 3-0 lead.

The Australians did most of the attacking. In the first half two Hays' soundness in goal denied them a goal. The Lions' policy was to shut the Australians out, but persistence told in the end with Irvine converting a short corner. Longman scoring off a pass from Charlesworth and Francis driving home a powerful shot from the top of the circle. Then Kerly sealed the consolation goal for Lions.

AUSTRALIAN XI: N. Snowden; W. Nobbs, J. Irvine, T. King, T. Smith, G. Brown, R. B. Jones, C. E. Williams, Thornton, P. Hazellburn, D. Francis.

ENGLAND XI: J. R. Hurst; J. Dublin, R. B. Jones, J. A. Hays, J. L. Phillips, D. G. Watson, R. Lemon, J. M. G. Jones, J. A. Hays, J. L. Phillips, Francis (capt), S. Kerly, C. Ruge, J. A. Hays, J. L. Phillips, D. G. Watson, G. Ashley (Australia).

Football

Millichip is favoured for chairmanship of FA

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Bert Millichip, a 66-year-old solicitor and chairman of West Bromwich Albion, is today being favoured to become chairman of the Football Association in succession to Professor Sir Harold Thompson, who is relinquishing the post after 22 difficult and convoluted years. If elected by delegates at the FA's annual meeting at the Crystal Palace, Mr Millichip, who is chairman of the Disciplinary Commission, will require a firm resolve to overcome a range of problems.

Whereas in 1976 Sir Harold was unopposed, indicating a lack of suitably strong candidates, this time Mr Millichip has one opponent, Arthur McCullum (70), a quiet, retired headmaster from Bedfordshire. Mr McCullum's work is mainly local and as the FA's sole qualified-qualified qualification, but not necessarily the snuff of an election manifesto.

There is nothing new about the FA's different directorate being incongruous chairman. Relations with the Football League before Sir Harold took over were poor, but after his first year he could claim an improvement. Recent years have renewed hostilities, particularly the issue of paid club directors, those who serve jointly on the FA Council and League Management Committee have been at the centre of criticism.

Both contenders claim they can restore good relations with the League, but Mr Millichip would approach it more aggressively than Mr McCullum would. He is already trying to persuade the League to insist that managers and coaches abide by the transfer contracts. This means a complete campaign against a manager, Ron Astlehurst, left while still under contract.

He has sometimes advocated

Courite for of FA

Special punishment for boogymen.
wants the government to show
responsibility. He supports
the government's plan, the
increasing of points for League
club victories, the Sunday foot-
ball experiment, the rearrange-
ment of the calendar to end the
league's international prepara-
tion and the ending of entertain-
ment tax.

It was widely thought
that appointment of Ron
Woodward as England manager
in part the result of Sir
Walter's determination to "re-
store integrity" in the game. Mr
Woodward's desire to spread that
to all involved in the sport
would prove one of his deepest
motivations. Professional football
more than one famous cele-
brity requiring to ask the mean-
ing of the word "probability".

The new chairman will arrive
at a moment when football needs
a robust leader who is so closely
connected with the modern
game that he can make it more
popular as far removed from the
past and administer the game
to those as Lytham St Annes is
supposedly departed from the
structure of the League. He may
have the authority Sir Harold
gained by strength of char-
acter and a brilliant mind, and
the courage to insist that he
will claim that no bad thing.

FOOTBALL: Presidents' Cup final: Racing
Wednesday 9. South Korea 5, Uruguay
1. Third place match: Venezuela
1, Argentina 0.

CRICKET: County Championship round:
1. Nottingham 2, Margate 0.

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN LEAGUE:
1. New York 2, Toronto 0; 2. New
York 1, Los Angeles 0; 3. California 2, San
Francisco 1; 4. Los Angeles 1, San
Diego 0; 5. San Francisco 1, San
Diego 0; 6. Dallas 2, Dallas 0; 7. Dallas
1, Dallas 0; 8. Dallas 1, Dallas 0.

BASEBALL: National League:
1. New York 2, New York 1; 2. New
York 1, New York 0; 3. New York 1, New
York 0; 4. New York 1, New York 0; 5. New
York 1, New York 0; 6. New York 1, New
York 0; 7. New York 1, New York 0; 8. New
York 1, New York 0.

Platt gives his side of SA tour story

Jim Platt, the Middlebrough goalkeeper, yesterday described the cancelled tour by 14 British players to South Africa as a disaster and claims that players were misled. Platt, one of the players threatened with disciplinary action by the Football Association if they played exhibition matches, said: "We went out to South Africa and whites at schools and youth clubs but we were misled."

When we arrived in Johannesburg we fought for matches and were arranged, including one against a national Springboks team. South African officials thought the matches could go ahead as we were there as individuals and not as a club side."

Platt added: "We were warned that the FFA and our clubs may stay out of trouble, otherwise we would face serious charges. We were asked to stay on to coach, but the players were sent home. The trip is recognized by FIFA, but the trip had developed into a farce and we cut it short. I got a free ticket to Johannesburg but was out of pocket. There have been only one or two coaching sessions."

Luton Town are poised to go to the transfer market for a new goalkeeper. Captain Paul Price to Tottenham Hotspur for £50,000 yesterday. Earlier this week, Luton pocketed £50,000 from their mid-field player, West Ham's David Wall.

Gillingham are expected to have a new manager by next Wednesday. The club say they want to take over from Billy Summers, is the former manager of the club. Dickie McCulloch, the former Scotland international defender, has been coded when he agreed to a new contract terms with Gillingham. The club have rejected Nottingham Forest's offer of £21 international, for their England

Cycling

Tour de France

Surprising new

from John Witkoss
June 26

An unexpectedly emphatic victory by the TI-Raleigh-Creda squad in a 25-mile team time trial, the first of two races here today, surprised everyone. Gerrie Knetemann, Ludo Peeters and Joop Zoetemelk into the lead, followed by the team from France. Just as unexpected was the poor fourth placing of Renaultians, despite the primpings of the leader, Bernard Hinault, who wears his yellow jersey and drops 33 seconds behind Knetemann. The Raleigh team made the best of the difficult conditions, a strong wind and thunder showers driving each of the 15 teams on the tiring route beside the Bay of Arcachon to Ambarès and back. At a first check, after eight miles, the 10 Raleigh men were timed down in only third position. In seven seconds they had built and held a lead of 10 seconds, 30 seconds behind the Capri-Commune team of Daniel Willems, a young Belgian who finished second in yesterday's prologue. The Raleigh had drawn level with the Renaults thanks to their perfect technique at this difficult discipline. "Right," team colleagues were struggling to match the pace to their leader and they were to be more than 40 seconds on lead during the return journey. The unlucky team was the Peugeot-Breton team who finished second at the start when Englishmen, the team's only Englishman, crashed on a wet road marked with oil. The second second-placed team, a Frenchman, Nicolas-Lasalle, a Frenchman, crashed into Jones and the other riders had to wait for them. "About this midday, the team would have finished second," the morning scribe, that took 150 starters on a tortuous route into the Maritime Alps,

also provided a surprise result. The winner, who outstripped a 20-year-old 100 riders, was the pre-favorite, son of the cycling family, Freddy Maertens of Belgium, who has done little of note since winning the world championship and eight stages of the Tour de France in 1976.

This opening stage was enlivened by a 40-minute long breakaway, led by the Belgian team colleague Berard and his main French rival, Jean-René Bernaudeau. This trio had moved more than one minute clear of the main group, when all three were involved in successive crashes on lower roads shortly before topping the 2,000ft high La Roguette hill. They were finally caught less than 10 miles from the finish.

RESULTS: First stage: 1. F. Maertens (Belgium); 2. E. Merckx (Belgium); 3. K. J. Neff (Switzerland); 4. J. Berard (France); 5. D. Willems (Belgium); 6. D. Baert (Belgium); 7. P. Andermann (Austria); 8. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 9. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 10. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 11. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 12. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 13. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 14. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 15. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 16. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 17. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 18. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 19. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 20. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 21. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 22. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 23. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 24. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 25. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 26. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 27. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 28. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 29. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 30. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 31. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 32. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 33. J. G. Janssens (Belgium); 34. J. G. 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Stock markets
FT Index 540.9 down 3.9
FT Gilts 65.80 down 0.16

Sterling
\$1.9515 down 35 pts
Index 94.5 down 0.2

Dollar
Index 108.8 down 0.1
DM2.3830 down 55 pts

Gold
\$442.50 down \$3

Money
3 month sterling 12½-12½
3 month Euro \$ 18½-18½
6 month Euro \$ 17½-17½

IN BRIEF

US checks steel 'dumping'

The Commerce Department is initiating investigations to determine if imports of steel nails from Japan, South Korea and Yugoslavia are being "dumped" or sold at less than fair market value in the United States. The investigations are the first since the so-called steel trigger-price mechanism was reinstated last October.

The move comes after earlier investigations showed that 44 per cent of Japanese nails and 99 per cent of Korean nails were imported below the trigger prices and suggested that all nails from Yugoslavia were imported below the level.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary said his department is investigating as many as 11 other possible dumping cases. He said the Department would launch a series of audits of United States steel importers next week to find if the trigger price mechanism was being ignored.

Takeover bid by Elf oil

Elf Aquitaine, the French state-owned oil company, has bid \$2,500m (£1,250m) for control of Texas Gulf, the American chemicals and metals group. It is selling its Canadian subsidiary to move into the United States. Texas Gulf was reported to be surprised by the move, and the board's reaction is expected today.

US Rolls plant opens

Rolls-Royce yesterday opened its first American factory, a plant in Miami which will produce components for the company's turbo-propellers. The engine programme, worth \$3,000m, is a \$16.5m investment and will eventually employ 100 people. The company hopes that the new factory, equipped with computer controlled systems and electronic welding equipment, will help sell more engines.

Mines spending rises

The National Coal Board put £163 million more into capital expenditure on mining in 1979-80 than in 1978-79—£617 million compared with £454 million—Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said in a written reply to a Parliamentary question. Figures for 1980-81 were not yet available, he added.

Peso plunges

The value of the dollar soared in Buenos Aires to a record 7.90 pesos before falling at 6.00 pesos yesterday on Argentina's free financial exchange market. This compares with 5,300 pesos on Thursday and with 2,000 pesos six months ago.

US trade deficit

The United States trade deficit was \$3,440m (seasonally-adjusted) in May, from \$3,460m in April. Imports fell 4.2 per cent to \$22,300m and exports fell 4.8 per cent to \$18,860m.

Less Norwegian oil

Output of oil and gas between January and May in the Norwegian area of the North Sea was 4 per cent down on a year earlier at 21,540,000 oil tons equivalent.

Bill rate down again

The Treasury Bill rate has eased again. The average rate of discount at which new bills were allotted at the weekly tender fell from 11.97 per cent to 11.88 per cent.

Ecuador cuts oil price

Ecuador has cut the official price of its crude oil from \$33 a barrel to \$32. The price had already been cut by \$3 on June 5.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 992.87, off 3.90 on the New York Stock Exchange. The S&P 500 exchange rate was 1.14958; the £=SDR was 0.592170.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Brit Aerospace	12p to 238p
Farnell Elec	13p to 522p
Ferranti	55p to 580p
IBC	25p to 730p
Guthrie	25p to 800p

Falls	
Anglo Am Corp	20p to 623p
Grosvet	24p to 341p
Imp Cont Gas	13p to 170p
Incheape	12p to 406p
KCA Int	14p to 144p

Merger of hovercraft operators approved

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The Government has approved the merger of Seaspeed, British Rail's cross-Channel hovercraft subsidiary, and Hoverlloyd, the Swedish-owned operator. The approval is subject to the new company, Hoverspeed, providing undertakings on fares.

Announcing the decision, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission had concluded that the merger was not expected to operate against the public interest.

The announcement was immediately attacked by P & O, which operates cross Channel ferry services. Dr Rodney Leach, a director, said he was highly sceptical about the viability of the merged operation. He said that, according to the report, even the two companies had been unable to predict the extent to which their financial performance would be improved by the merger (both recorded losses last year). For that reason P&O felt there was no guarantee that further subsidies from the taxpayer would not be called for if the merger took place.

Evidence before the commission had been misleading, he said, over the ability of hovercraft to carry more passengers than ferries. For that reason P&O felt there was no guarantee that further subsidies from the taxpayer would not be called for if the merger took place.

Further relaxation of terms for the repayment of Government loans by the Meriden motorcycle cooperative was announced yesterday by Mr Norman Tebbit, Industry Minister.

Triumph Motor Cycles (Meriden), is to be allowed more time to repay £1.3m owed to the Export Credits Guarantee Department. The company failed to meet a deadline set by the Government last autumn.

Under the new terms announced by Mr Tebbit, the Government will write off a loan from the Department of Industry and accrued interest now amounting to £5.8m if the company raises the £1.3m by next April.

In a written Parliamentary answer yesterday, the Industry Minister said that the Coventry company's agreement with the ECGD was for the sale of motorcycles that were stockpiled in the United States and Australia. Under the terms agreed last autumn the sales were to be completed by the end of last month and it had been estimated that £1.95m would be raised for the ECGD.

That target, he explained, had not been met, although £1.05m had been paid to the ECGD before the deadline. Several factors had adversely affected the original timetable, he continued. He said the recession and depressed sales in the United States and stimulated price cutting. The weakness of the yen made competition with Japanese manufacturers more difficult, he added.

The strength of sterling during the period had also affected the return in sterling from American sales.

COMPROMISE AGREEMENT ON TIN

A resolution establishing the text of a sixth international tin agreement was approved today by delegates of some 50 countries.

The new agreement, to run from July 1 next year, is based on the compromise package put by Mr Peter Lee, executive chairman of the International Tin Council.

The agreement provides for a 30,000 tonnes buffer stock financed by government contributions plus 20,000 tonnes from borrowing. Financing is to be shared equally by producers and consumers and provision is made for export control triggered by 35,000 and 40,000 tonnes buffer levels.



Seaspeed and Hoverlloyd: On course for a merger.



Seaspeed and Hoverlloyd: On course for a merger.

of any British presence in the cross Channel hovercraft service.

About 250 people will lose their jobs if the merger goes ahead, although it will safeguard about 850 other jobs.

In its report the commission said it had received undertakings from British Rail that any additional financial requirements by Hoverspeed would be clearly identified in BR's own accounts. The commission also insisted that the new company provide the same undertakings as that given by Seaspeed not to agree any discounts with other operators, the fares for car-accompanied passengers and related matters. Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, has asked Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, to negotiate the undertakings.

The provisions of the Treaty of Rome," he said.

British Rail and Brosnort Shipping, the parent company of Hoverspeed, welcomed the decision and said the new company would be operational at the end of the summer season. Early priority would be to plan the number of services from Dover and Ramsgate to Calais and Boulogne.

Seaspeed recorded a pretax loss of £2.9m last year and revenue losses amounted to £3.3m. Hoverlloyd lost £585,000 pretax. In its investigations, the commission felt that, if the merger did not go ahead, Hoverspeed was likely to cease its operations at an early stage. There was also a possibility that the merger would mean the disappearance

Dispute over secrecy in gas contracts

By Patricia Tisdall

A row is brewing between chambers of commerce, and gas boards and the Department of Energy about the secrecy under which industrial gas contracts are negotiated. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce is expected to refer the complaints to the Office of Fair Trading for investigation within the next few days.

Member companies complain that because of changes stemming from the Gas Act 1980 they did not know whether they were negotiating good, bad or indifferent terms.

A meeting of 40 major businesses called by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce found several instances where companies who thought they were negotiating good terms were, in fact, paying more than other and often competitive companies.

Under the 1980 Act, medium sized and fairly small companies consuming between 25,000 and 100,000 therms of gas a year now negotiate contracts privately with the gas boards.

New deal sought on fibre

By Rupert Morris

Developing nations established a common front yesterday for renegotiating the Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) with the European Economic Community and the United States in July.

At a meeting in Hongkong, they condemned the current MFA, which expires at the end of the year, and which places a six per cent annual growth limit on their exports.

The developing nations will demand a tighter definition of "market disruption", under which importing countries claim the right to impose unilateral restrictions. Developing nations say this excuse is used whenever an importer feels that its domestic market is suffering.

The developing nations previously had not been able to present a united front. In Europe, France is understood to be moving towards a protectionist stance, while the Germans want freer trade.

Rope-making technology, virtually unchanged for 5,000 years or more, is in the throes of swift change, and Britain's leading yachting ropes maker, Marlow Ropes, of Hailsham, east Sussex, is launching a new design approach.

With man-made fibres now offering as many as 60 million different combinations for yachting rope makers, according to Marlow Ropes, the company is setting up an advisory board bringing together specialist skills covering all aspects of boat design.

The board is chaired by David Watts, a director of Hawkins & Tipson, Marlow Ropes' parent company, which makes wire and other ropes for commercial marine use. It includes specialists from companies producing rigging, sailing systems and boats, as well as racing yacht designer Mr Ed Dubois.

One of the problems in yacht design is that it is not possible to produce ropes which are stronger than the masts to which they can apply leverage, explained Mr Tim Bedford, marketing manager of Marlow Ropes.

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Marlow, which turns out around 12 million metres of yacht ropes a year, has not been

No escape for lossmaker

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 26

The powerful and controversial Willor brothers, one of the few remaining textile dynasties in the north of France, who control about 40 per cent of the industrial and retail group which bears their name, have been in serious financial difficulties for some time.

Two days ago they thought that by applying to the court to wind up the affairs of the group's textile branch, the BSF (Boussac-Saint Freres), they could steal a legal march on the Government and jettison their ailing manufacturing interests, which employ 20,000 people in 80 plants in northern and eastern France. By so handing over responsibility to the Government, Willor brothers hoped to save their other retail interests, such as the prestigious fashion house of Dior, which are doing well financially.

But Mr Jacques Delors, the Minister for Economic Affairs, stressed yesterday that socialism was not the socialization of

losses and the privatization of profits. The Government is determined that the Willor brothers, who have always shrouded their financial operations in secrecy, and been repeatedly under criticism for the old-fashioned paternalism and lack of overall industrial policy, should not get away with it so easily.

It therefore insisted through the public prosecutor's office that the judicial administrator appointed by the Commercial Court of Lille should be empowered to look also into the affairs of the holding company and of the whole Agache-Willor group, and not merely those of BSF.

"The state and the wage earners must not be the only ones to foot the bill while the Willors continue to run undisturbed those parts of their business which prosper," an adviser to the Prime Minister said yesterday.

The BSF group is the sorry

remnant of the once great but faltering Boussac textile empire which Willor Brothers as a company was persuaded by the Government to take over in 1978 at a knockdown price of £770m (about £22m) with the help of nationalized banks. The outstanding debts of £790m were paid off in part with the sale of M Boussac's racing stables.

But Willor had taken on more than it could absorb, and was unable to restore the financial health of BSF, in spite of the shedding of 1,500 jobs when it took over, and another 1,800 a few months ago.

But the Lille Commercial Court has so far refused to meet the wishes of the Government, and the prospect of a long drawn out legal battle, unless some more teeth are put into the law. But it is a test of strength which the new Socialist Administration cannot afford to lose for obvious social and political reasons.

Collins calls News offer inadequate

By Margaret Pagano

The board of William Collins, the Glasgow publishers, last night described the revised takeover offer from News International as totally inadequate and advised shareholders to take no action.

The increased offer from 200p to 225p for the Collins voting shares tops News's original offer by 5p, valuing Collins at £23.67m.

It comes after Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News, bought 5.5 per cent of the voting shares from Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press on Thursday at 225p a share. The deal brings News's voting strength to just over 41 per cent and 53.9 per cent of the "A" non-voting shares.

Mr Ian Chapman, Collins chairman, said last night: "Shareholders should know that the shares were sold by Pergamon Press at this particular price in conjunction with the resolution of an unrelated dispute between Mr Rupert Murdoch and Mr Robert Maxwell."

The Collins board and its financial advisers, Schroder Wegg, consider this revised offer for the ordinary shares to be totally inadequate and they will be writing to shareholders with their detailed reasons. He advised shareholders to take no action.

The terms of News's offer for the ordinary "A" shares remain as set out in the formal document sent to Collins shareholders on June 10.

ITT reshuffle makes 1,000 redundant

By Bill Johnston

Nearly 1,500 jobs are to go in the electronics and computing industries, it was announced yesterday.

In Brighou, the ITT-Creed factory, part of the company's business systems group, will cut 555 jobs in six months from September.

Mr John Freer, managing director of ITT-Creed, said: "Changes in the manufacturing technology of electronic products and increased competition following the Post Office liberalisation are the major causes for this programme. The general recession conditions have also contributed to the problem."

The Brighton plant has traditionally produced teleprinter equipment. New models are expected to be manufactured there but they require fewer workers.

The ITT-Creed plant in Treforest in South Wales will be closed by next spring. Initially, 140 jobs will be lost in September and the remaining 285 at the end of the year.

A further ten jobs will be lost at the repair and overall section of ITT-Creed, at Mitcham in Surrey.

The operation at Brighou, ITT-Creed, will become the centre of manufacture, distribution and development of products, providing jobs for the 900 workforce.

A major new realignment of the company's operations, the addition of some new products and an increased manufacturing

has been established for 1982 and other new products are under development. Without these actions job losses would have been higher," says ITT.

One of Lincolnshire's largest employers, Lockwoods, of Long Sutton, closed yesterday, putting 600 people out of work. The food canning company went into liquidation a few months ago. The Long Sutton plant is for sale.

\$20m canning plant opened

A multi-million pound investment is to be made in British canmaking capacity by American Can (UK). At the official opening of the company's new two-piece can plant at Runcorn, Cheshire, Mr Maurice Glynn, managing director, announced that the new £20m factory was only the first in a new programme of investments and developments in the United Kingdom and Europe.

"As part of this," Mr Glynn said, "I am happy to announce that the next major phase of this programme will be the modernisation and updating of our Grantham plant."

Grantham is one of four factories contributing to the total American Can (UK) outputs of 120m containers a year, and manufacturers three-piece cans for the food and pet food markets.

Largest Belgian steel companies to merge

By Our Industrial Staff

Belgium's two largest steel companies merged yesterday, becoming seventh largest in Europe, sixteenth in the world, with the hope of recovering profitability within a few years. But the financial and labour unions have not yet agreed on the terms of the union between Liege's Cockerill and Charleroi's Triangle will be high for the Belgian State, banks and steel workers.

The two companies have lost Bel Fr50,000m (£600m) in the past six years. The Belgian State, which has already lent them Bel Fr25,000m and now owns 80 per cent of the interest, will have to pump more money to rescue the new company.

The combined workforce is expected to be reduced by 5,000 to about 20,000 in three years. Unions have not yet agreed on the labour cuts.

Steel experts hope the new company, Cockerill-Sambre, will be better equipped to face international competition. Its production capacity, now at more than 11 million tons, will be cut to about 8 million tons. Actual production was about 7 million tons last year, and should be below this year.

Under EEC plans, all public aid to the steel industries must stop by the end of 1985. Less than five years are thus left to Cockerill-Sambre to recover profitability.

Extension of mandatory curbs on production of wire rod—which accounts for about 20 per cent of European finished steel production—has been urged on the EEC Commission (Peter Hill writes).

At a meeting of the European Coal and Steel Community consultative committee in Bruges yesterday members were overwhelmingly for the Commission to extend its mandatory curbs on production and prices to wire rod.

Barclays funds aid to small businesses

By Our Commercial Editor

Barclays Bank will fund a £5m programme in which Gateshead-based English Industrial Estates, the Government backed builders of advance factories in assisted areas, will provide about 200 "nurseries" units for small businesses.

It is EIE's fourth joint venture involving private sector financing since the 1980 Industry Act freed it to do this. Nurseries units are being provided under a £5m scheme involving the Midland Bank while a £5m programme with the Legal and General Assurance Society is providing medium-sized factory and warehouse units. At well small factories and workshops are being constructed under a £25m financing deal with the National Coal Board Pension Fund.

EIE is discussing with a number of institutions further financing schemes which would add to the £30m already made available for the private sector. Demand for letting among small units has been good in the past year and still appeared strong, Mr Geoffrey Robinson, EIE's chairman, said yesterday.

Beetham Workshops, an EIE subsidiary formed to promote and manage small workshops and factories, will operate the joint venture with Barclays. Most units will be let on three-year leases, with rents starting at £25 a week.

Construction of 28 units under the Barclays scheme has started at South Park Industrial estate, Scunthorpe, and will be ready by the late summer. Others will be built at Lancaster in Lancashire, Hull on Humber, Doncaster in Yorkshire, Netherthorpe and Bromborough on Merseyside, and Consett in Durham.

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Coke subsidy closes European price gap

By Anne Warden

The Government is to finance a cut in foundry coke prices of £10 a tonne from Monday to help to close the gap between United Kingdom and heavily subsidized European prices.

Britain's dwindling ironfoundry industry has been pressing for prices to be brought down to European levels for two years. The money will come from the extra £300m subsidy to the National Coal Board announced this month.

Two weeks ago, the National Economic Development Council reported that European prices have been on average 30 per cent lower than United Kingdom ones, and in France, coke has been as much as 50 per cent cheaper.

Britain's 550 ironfoundries pay about £103 per tonne for coke. The high cost has proved a last straw to some of them, added to the effects of the recession which has brought a drop in demand, particularly from the main customer for iron castings, the automotive industry. As a result the ferrous foundries have been closing at the rate of one a week.

The industry has given the price cut a cautious welcome.

Mr Derek Farrant, Director of the Council for Ironfoundry Associations (CIFA) said yesterday: "It is a step in the right direction. I am glad that at last they have responded. We would have clearly wished that there could have been greater cuts."

He said the industry was not only concerned about the difference between United Kingdom and other prices, but also because this enabled other countries to export cheap coke to United Kingdom ironfoundries.

The effects of the price cut could not be judged immediately because of the fluctuating exchange rate, he added. However the ironfoundries are planning a trade mission to the United States next year to help boost their prospects.

Another group of foundries announced cost-cutting measures involving the loss of about 30 management jobs.

The Dupont Group, in the West Midlands, is to merge two companies, Dupont Foundries and John Harper and Co. They are to operate as Dupont Harper Foundries.

Mr Roger Cooper, the new chief executive, said the "tidying up operation" would be complete by September.

Company to launch new design approach Turning point for rope makers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor



Tying up profits: workers at Marlow Ropes.

Rope-making technology, virtually unchanged for 5,000 years or more, is in the throes of swift change, and Britain's leading yachting ropes maker, Marlow Ropes, of Hailsham, east Sussex, is launching a new design approach.

With man-made fibres now offering as many as 60 million different combinations for yachting rope makers, according to Marlow Ropes, the company is setting up an advisory board bringing together specialist skills covering all aspects of boat design.

The board is chaired by David Watts, a director of Hawkins & Tipson, Marlow Ropes' parent company, which makes wire and other ropes for commercial marine use. It includes specialists from companies producing rigging, sailing systems and boats, as well as racing yacht designer Mr Ed Dubois.

One of the problems in yacht design is that it is not possible to produce ropes which are stronger than the masts to which they can apply leverage, explained Mr Tim Bedford, marketing manager of Marlow Ropes.

The company has more than a third of the £1.6m yacht ropes sales market in Britain but it sells more to the replacement market through chandlers than as original equipment to yacht makers.

Marlow, which turns out around 12 million metres of yacht ropes a year, has not been

as badly hit as the rest of the yacht equipment industry by the recession. Sales, hit badly three months ago, are now reported to be picking up again.

The rope-making world had its first technological shake-up around 1930. Before then, there had been virtually no change. By 480 BC, Xerxes was using ropes of up to 42-inch circumference. These ropes and those used in building Egypt's pyramids were of three or nine-strand reverse twist type.

The twist system is the same as used today but the papyrus and flax fibres used by the Egyptians gave way to the soft hemp of Nelson's day and then manila and sisal early this century.

All these involved comparatively short fibres, the strong, conspicuous filaments of silk being too scarce and expensive. Continuous filament is what man-made fibres have offered at an economic price. Ten different new materials have emerged since the 1930s, including the early glass fibres (too brittle for yacht use), the stretchy acrylics and lower-stretch polypropylenes of the 1950s, and in the last decade, fibres with much less stretch.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

The Occupational Pensions Board's long awaited report on the problems of job changes was published this week. Its recommendations, which are unlikely to be put into effect in the foreseeable future, are feeble. Meanwhile

individuals who decide to change jobs face an unenviable financial prospect if they rely on their company pension in retirement. Margaret Drummond and Adrienne Gleeson suggest what job changers can do to help themselves.

Job leavers' dilemma

After three years of hard work, the Occupational Pensions Board has come up with a carefully composed and highly detailed report on the way in which people's company pensions should be protected when they change jobs.

At the moment such "early leavers" are likely to lose out whatever they do. If they opt to transfer the rights they have acquired in their old scheme to the scheme of the new employer, which cannot be done, anyway, unless both the old and the new employer agree, the chances are that those rights will be transferred at a value much lower than their real worth.

If, however, they opt to leave them where they are, they will probably be frozen—and practically worthless—by the time that the pension payments fall due. And the more often they change jobs, the more the pension will suffer—and the more the pensioners of the "steadfast employees" they leave behind will benefit.

All of which explains why employees in their thirties think about leaving their jobs far more often than they do. The OPB's contribution to the solution of this problem consists of a recommendation that preserved pension benefits should be increased "as far as possible in line with the movement in average national earnings". But since average national earnings have, of recent years, shown a discouraging tendency to rise by more than 20 per cent, the majority of the board has hedged its bets by suggesting a 5 per cent a year ceiling to any such rise (the minority, more daringly, suggested a ceiling of 8 per cent).

Facing for this would not be a bank (in fact it would add 1 per cent to wage costs for men, and 2 per cent for women), so the suggestion has been received with sighs of relief all round. And that—without the board's plan for legislation on the subject—is likely to be the end of that.

That is likely to be the end of that because, no matter how much lip service is paid to the idea of redressing present injustices, there is not a strong lobby to push for it. The OPB's proposals are, modest, and certainly will not produce a neutral balance between the pension rights of employees who stay and those who go.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Investment trusts

A revealing look at the performance tables

Hallelujah! The Association of Investment Trust Companies has at last bowed to the long and vulgar desire of investors to know, not merely how their own company is doing, but how it is doing relative to everyone else's: and it is going to produce monthly performance figures for the sector. Extracts from the first set, showing the one and the five-year performance of the top five and bottom five performers, in terms of both assets growth (which is a measure of management competence), and share prices (which is a measure of investors' enthusiasm), are shown in the table alongside.

reflects the fact that shares in general, and investment trusts shares in particular, have come back into favour over the past 12 months.

The best performers over five years have been the energy related stocks; over one-year it has been the Far Eastern specialists that have done their shareholders' most proud.

The figures are not much use as a guide to monthly performance, because the base date changes (so they might reflect performance at the beginning, rather than at the end of the period). And not every trust is covered. For some there is no data available, either because they are approaching their year-end, or because they did not exist in their present form at the start of the period.

But one or two trust managers—notably Martin Currie—have taken a stand of principle against the publication of the statistics. They say they can get the figures out faster themselves, and that it should not be any part of the AITC's function to judge its members by ranking them. One sees their point, but then it is to shareholders advantage that someone should do it; and while the figures are produced already by stockbrokers who specialize in the business, they are certainly not readily available to the individual shareholder. So the AITC is trying to encourage to return.

Martin Currie should think again.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS PERFORMANCE

TOP FIVE PERFORMERS					BOTTOM FIVE PERFORMERS				
Total return on assets*					Total return on assets*				
Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 5 years		Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 5 years	
Cres Japan	190.3	Atlantic Ass	423.4	Col Secs	124.5	Col Secs	159.2		
GT Japan	187.7	Viking Res	385.6	Drayt Consoi	121.1	Drayt Consoi	158.8		
All Invest	170.5	Berry	332.2	Drayt Prem	119.1	Drayt Prem	154.6		
Edin American	168.8	Thornorton	325.4	F & C Euro	103.8	F & C Euro	111.0		
Berry	167.9	Moorgate	303.3	Scot Euro	107.0	F & C Euro	108.6		
Total return to shareholders*					Total return to shareholders*				
Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 5 years		Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 5 years	
Cres Japan	204.1	All Ass	643.4	RIT	118.5	Drayton Prem	175.8		
Drayton F East	203.5	Viking Res	620.3	Oil & Assoc	118.5	Jersey Gen	167.8		
Berry	196.2	Nth Brit Can	482.9	Nth Brit Can	113.7	Scot Euro	152.6		
Nth Brit Can	194.8	Berry	457.5	Family	105.6	F & C Euro	151.6		
Greenfield	187.8	Moorgate	440.7	F & C Euro	104.8	Montagu Boston	109.6		

* Base 100, including reinvested income.

What your options might be

If the OPB report is unlikely to lead to speedy changes what is the job leaver to do? Anyone in the fortunate position of being head-hunted by a rival company is in a good position to change jobs with no pension penalty.

A highly paid executive will find it is well worth while spending a little time and money getting advice on the matter. If an employer really wants you he may well be prepared to pay into the new pension fund enough money to meet the shortfall resulting from the move, so that the two-thirds final salary target is intact.

It is even possible to have a contract ensuring that when you leave the second job your pension rights will be generously secured. Although beneficiaries should be treated equally within the pension fund there is nothing to stop the employer delaying into his pocket for extra cash for those who are joining. But for most job changers,

the choice is between putting up with a deferred pension or transferring to the new employer's scheme.

Even if you are allowed to transfer you will probably do so on a non-transfer basis, which means you will have to employ one set of calculations to work out the value of benefits leaving pension fund and another to value benefits transferred in. Since actuarial assumptions are conservative, the job changer loses out all round.

A job changer in his or her late fifties or forties may well want to find out what he is worth in pension terms before making up his or her mind about a new job.

Even if your options boil down to choosing the lesser of two evils—a deferred pension or a poor transfer value—it might still pay you to seek some advice, for there are pitfalls galore for job leavers. You need to compare, for instance, the benefits available to your wife and children if you should die. If you transfer to

School fees

Counting the costs of a private education

Boarding school fees have risen by a quarter this year according to a survey by the Independent Schools Information Service (Istis). Last year fees rose by nearly 20 per cent.

Average boarding fees at senior schools are now £3,424 a year. The average cost of sending a boy to a senior day school is now £1,423.

If you are thinking of a boarding school education for your new-born infant it is a sobering thought that a 10-year stretch may cost you over £200,000—even on a conservative inflationary estimate. Does the Labour Party even need to puff and puff about private schooling when parents face costs like these?

In fact, boarding school rolls are falling, but as Istis reports, the number of children at private schools is still increasing. And the school fees specialists are still busy trying to keep them there.

Everyone stresses the importance of forward planning. Children are the future, and financial commitment parents ever undertake. But do they really understand the huge amounts involved?

While specialists underline the fiscal benefits of funding school fees from a trust, the fact that costs can escalate wildly before the child has into his first school uniform.

A typical sales blurb from a reputable insurance company pitches for a 27-year-old father who wishes to provide school fees of £2,000 annually for eight years starting in 10 years time when his child will be aged 11—a total commitment of £16,000.

The £2,000 will indeed be there 10 years time. The point is that it will probably not cover the fees. And the commitment will total a good deal more than £16,000 by the time that 10 years schooling is up.

Built-in allowances for inflation are an essential ingredient in school fee plans. C. Howard Partners operates a standard 10 per cent inflation plan each year. But even this is in short of recent inflation in fees. Inflation might not continue and salaries will rise.

But the real reason for quot-

ing an optimistic figure is that base projections on anything higher would, in the words of the brokers themselves, scare off all the customers.

C. Howard's figures are terrifying enough. Taking boarding school fees at £3,500 a year now and projecting costs forward eight years, when the child would start private school—staying there till it was 18 years old—the figures are as follows:

Total costs for 10 years with inflation at 10 per cent compound will be £123,000.

Payments under the plan with an income scheme would be £3,900 for 18 years.

Total costs for 10 years, with inflation at 15 per cent, will be £223,580.

Payments under the same plan would be £7,200 for 18 years.

If the Labour Party ever managed to carry out its financial threats to private schooling, fees could rise by much more than these projections. Value added tax would add something even if the schools could claw it back. Loss of charitable status would affect well-endowed schools with large tax-free investments. More important, loss of the mandatory 50 per cent rate reduction could represent a swinging increase in costs for city schools. Fund raising might be hampered because donations through covenants would not enjoy such generous tax concessions.

Higher fees have already forced some pupils out of the boarding schools. The newcomers in the preparatory schools might then go into day schools. Many hard-pressed parents are now eyeing the sixth form colleges as an attractive alternative for older children.

Having acquired the work ethic and well-announced vowels they can then go into the state system to finish off their education, before the costs of schooling finish off their parents.

Margaret Drummond

Collecting

Old magazines are in vogue

As the wedding approaches the souvenir industry goes into top gear. If you are planning to stow away the dozens of special wedding issues of magazines, newspapers and the like in the hope that when you and Lady Diana are old and grey they might be worth something, forget it.

That is the advice of Mr Danny Posner, proprietor of the Vintage Magazine Company which is to copies of Beano, Playboy and Vogue what Stanley Gibbons is to stamps. He thinks that so many will be pouring off the presses in the next few weeks that even years from now the souvenir wedding issues will not have much value.

Mr Posner should know. A self-confessed magazine addict, he has three million of them in his Bevers Street, London, shop which, he says, is the

only one of its kind in the country. Since he opened it seven years ago old magazines have become popular collectors' items.

Prices can be high. The first edition of Playboys, for instance, fetched over £500. So does the 1938 first edition of Beano—if you can find one. Other comics, like Magnet with early Billy Bunter stories are also keenly sought.

Why are old magazines so popular? And what contemporary publications might be worth keeping?

Mr Posner says magazine collectors are often less interested in making money than in building a collection around a theme. It might be a film star, a champion of science, a social or historical event or a first edition.

An enthusiast of Kay Neill's illustrations recently paid

£85 for a 1913 edition of the London Illustrated News because it carried a specially commissioned Neilson picture.

Before you start turning out the attic in the hopes of stumbling across a fortune, be warned. The condition is very important. If a page or front cover is torn or the edges are scruffy you will not get much for it, unless it is rare. Old magazines often have coupons clipped out and this diminishes their value too.

Just because something is old does not mean it is valuable. Nineteenth-century copies of Punch, for instance, are far less sought after than copies of the London Illustrated News of the same vintage. Alternatively, the now defunct 1970s magazine Nova is avidly collected. The film fan magazines of the late 1920s are far less valuable than those of the following decade because the latter films are better known.

With earlier films now being shown on television, however, this is changing.

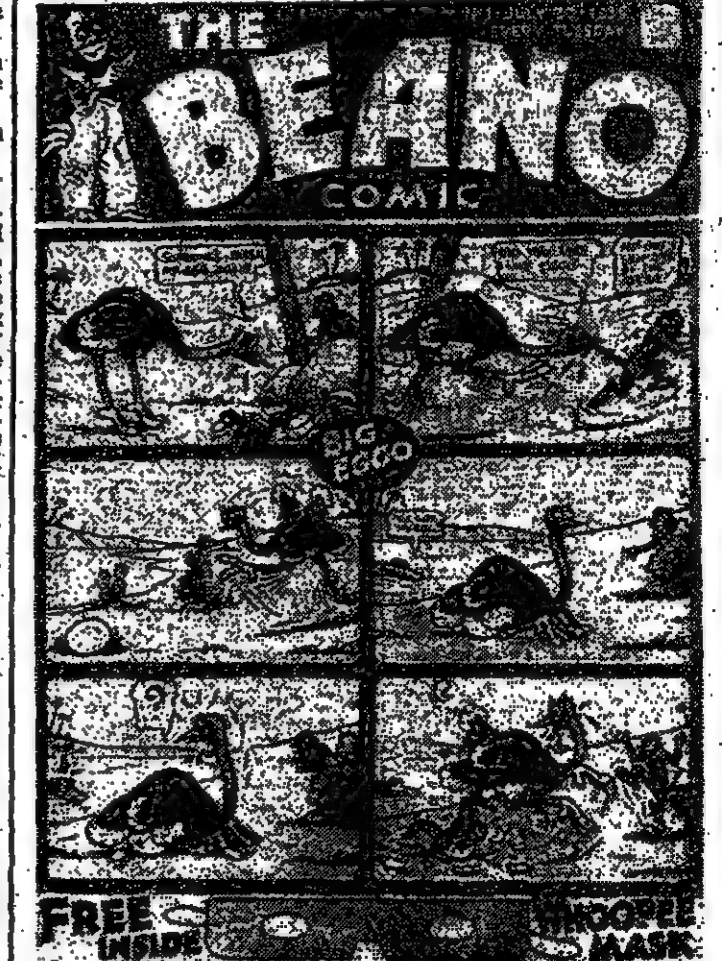
Music publications are popular. Anything featuring well known names like the Beatles, David Bowie or the Rolling Stones is probably worth holding on to. Entertainment, Mr Posner says, are probably more collectable than anyone else. Just a programme of an early Dukes Ellington concert may be worth £30 or more. Politicians are definitely not worth collecting, in his experience, although the popularity of old numbers of Private Eye may be an exception.

Fashion magazines are popular, combining as they do a slice of social history with excellent quality and good illustrations. The 1933 edition of Harper's Bazaar with an Erte cover, is on sale in the shop for £22.

Danny Posner began collecting magazines as a hobby 25 years ago when he was working in advertising and became interested in old advertisements. Since he opened his shop and provided a central point to buy and sell old magazines, prices have risen as more and more people realised their potential value.

But the prices that an interesting old magazine can fetch still surprises people. One old lady regularly visits the shop to sell part of her 1940 Sexton Blake library collection, referring to it as her "pension".

Tracy Jeune



First edition cover of The Beano, July 30, 1938: condition can be as important as scarcity.

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Investor's week

Uncertainty governs mood of the market

There is nothing like recession to bring out directors in a rash of euphemisms. Factory closures, staff sackings and losses written off against reserves instead of profits become "restructuring".

The financial community is the same. Recently its luminaries discovered that they do not know where we are going. Interest rates, currencies and stock markets have turned "volatile".

These days stock markets become particularly volatile around 7 pm on Friday evening to the annoyance of those who try to see where we are going for the next week or two by looking back over the past one.

At 7 pm of thereabouts the United States authorities release the week's money supply figures. On "the wire" the stock market's view of how hard the Americans are squeezing inflation and how high their interest rates will go. The week

began with these interest rates easing; shares went up; as the week wore on, experts began worrying about much higher United States rates. Over the week United States monetary policy had the FT 30-share index in 344.9; from 541.4 it switched to 540.9.

Well before the 7 pm deadline I report that some brokers say that (a) United States interest rates will fall below 70 per cent by Christmas and (b) that these same rates will stay high at least until September, when Congress will probably let through some of the President's

tax cuts. There is nothing like recession to prompt Congressmen into exclaiming.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, nothing happened to shake our confidence or, if you will, complacency. Annual inflation is down to 11.7 per cent and the fearful who watch a weak pound increasing the cost of imports are pitted against those who see the way commodity prices are falling.

Adult unemployment continues to rise. But it was in the month to mid-June the simplest increase since March, 1980.

The Confederation of British Industry and the Central Statistical Office both agree that the economy has flattened out without picking up; but who expected it to do anything else in the silly season? Who, anyway, in or near the Government, wants the economy to pick before the next election? At all events leading engineering companies like Vickers, Renold, Powell Duffryn and

Baker Perkins had doleful tales to tell this week. Either profits were poor or, as in the case of Vickers, they said outright that business was disappointing.

But Rascal and Ferranti both reported good increases in profits and defence shares were going ahead as the week ended on relief that Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence had cut spending without hurting.

Chloride, with no profits and dividend and only the promise of more losses asked shareholders for £17.3m. City institutions rallied round.

Associated Communications did its bit to shock with feature film losses of £26.4m. Down went the shares, only to bounce back on Friday.

Clearly the market is taking one or two shocks a week quite well, but as I said before, it remains volatile.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
87p	57p	Dunlop	3p to 83p	Bid talk
805p	620p	Electrocomp	18p to 78p	Figs, scrip issue
600p	425p	Ferranti	65p to 58p	Yr's figs, defence relief
415p	284p	Rascal	62p to 41p	Yr's figs, defence relief
305p	215p	Unilever	20p to 24p	Electrocomponents figs
43p	25p	Chloride	10p to 25p	Loss, £17.3m rights
258p	208p	Mothercare	22p to 20p	Chairman's caution
170p	115p	Trusthouse Forte	11p to 14p	Int pta down
215p	125p	Vickers	12p to 15p	Chairman's caution
154p	117p	Westland	7p to 11p	Outlook nervousness

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End, July 10. \$ Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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